

Nov 22 '22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

November 22, 1922

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VENTURESOME WOODLANDERS

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The Paxton Twins Will Go to College

AMONG the applications recently received at our Head Office, were two on the same date, signed by a Mr. Joseph Paxton. They were for Child's Endowment Policies for two children of Mr. Paxton; and it was noted that the birthday was the same for each.

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355

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Dec. 5, 7, 12, 14, 19, 21, 26, 28, 1922

Jan. 2, 4, 9, 11, 16, 18, 23, 25, 1923

Feb. 6, 8, 1923.

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APRIL 15, 1923

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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Vol. XV.



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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

November 22, 1922

No. 47

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The Progressive Conference

Robert Forke, M.P. for Brandon, Chosen by Conference as Successor to Hon. T. A. Crerar—National Convention to be Called

RECEIVING with regret the resignation of Hon. T. A. Crerar, with formal appreciation of his services as leader, the Progressive party, as the result of its conference in Winnipeg, on November 10 and 11, started out on a new lease of life, as the official statement says, with the election of Robert Forke,

submit same to this conference." The resolution was adopted, and the committee brought in the following recommendation:

Recommends National Conference

"That in the opinion of the elected representatives of the Progressive party the Progressive movement is big enough to include men and women of common ideals from all walks of life, and that steps should be taken whereby practical expression can be given to these ideals.

"That while it is not desirable to interfere with existing methods whereby this has been wholly or in part accomplished in the various provinces; and, whereas, the Canadian Council of Agriculture has ceased to function as the co-ordinating agency of the political activities of the different provincial Progressive organizations;

"We realize the necessity of some federal co-ordinating agency and would recommend that immediate steps be taken to hold a conference of the different provincial Progressive organizations for the purpose of creating such an agency and that a committee be appointed from this meeting to confer with the provincial bodies."

Some Withhold Assent

When this recommendation was presented to the conference the following statement was read by R. Gardiner, and given to the secretary for incorporation in the press report:

"We, realizing that political organization is a matter primarily and entirely for constituency organizations, withhold our assent to this resolution."

It was signed by Messrs. Gardiner, Shaw, Spencer, Speakman, Lucas, Kennedy, Coote and Jelliff. The fol-



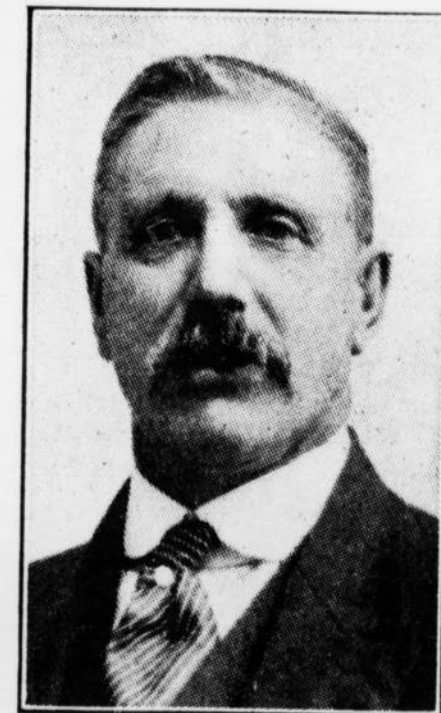
Hon. T. A. Crerar

Retiring leader of Progressive party.

M.P. for Brandon, as chairman of the parliamentary executive and leader of the party, the dissipation of misunderstandings incited by the rumors of fusion and the adoption of a resolution calling for a national convention to determine the organization and policies of the party.

The proceedings of the first day covered the resignation of Mr. Crerar and general discussion of the future of the party, and were reported in last week's issue of The Guide. Organization was a thorny question and resolved itself into a discussion of the alternatives of economic class grouping and co-operation between groups and national party organization. The discussion was continued on the second day and general agreement was reached on the basis that there was need for a national co-ordinating body to bear the same relation to the political activities of the party as the Canadian Council of Agriculture bore to the economic activities of the farmers' organizations. Discussion then centred on the question of initiation of this co-ordinating body, some of the delegates maintaining that the initiative should come from the constituencies with the majority maintaining that a national convention should be called to appoint the national executives if such executive were approved by the convention. The discussion led to the moving of a resolution by R. M. Johnson, of Moose Jaw, seconded by H. Spencer, of Battle River, which read as follows:

"That it is desirable in the national interest that an organization should be created for the furthering of Progressive principles throughout Canada, and that for this purpose a committee of one member from each province be appointed to draft recommendations and



Robert Forke, M.P.

lowing statement was also read and passed in by Miss MacPhail:

"Believing as I do in constituency control of political organization and initiative I withhold my assent to this resolution."

Following discussion of the report,

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Town

this amending clause was added to the committee's report:

"That after discussing the matter of a national Progressive organization we agree to lay the matter before our constituency executives or any organization that is proper to the province concerned for their decision."

The report was then passed unanimously, and the following committee named: R. Forke, T. H. McConica, M.P. for Battleford; R. H. Halbert, M.P. for North Ontario; and T. W. Caldwell, M.P. for Victoria-Carleton.

The Final Resolution

The complete resolution as passed by the conference thus reads as follows:

"That in the opinion of the elected representatives of the Progressive party, the Progressive movement is big enough to include men and women of common ideals from all walks of life, and that steps should be taken whereby practical expression can be given to these ideals."

"That while it is not desirable to interfere with existing methods whereby this has been wholly or in part accom-

plished in the various provinces; and, whereas, the Canadian Council of Agriculture has ceased to function as the co-ordinating agency of the political activities of the different provincial Progressive organizations;

"We realize the necessity of some federal co-ordinating agency and would recommend that immediate steps be taken to hold a conference of the different provincial Progressive organizations for the purpose of creating such an agency and that a committee be appointed from this meeting to confer with the provincial bodies."

"That after discussing the matter of a national Progressive organization we agree to lay the matter before our constituency executives or any organization that is proper to the province concerned for their decision."

Fusion Rumors

In the discussion of the rumors of fusion with the Liberal party, J. F. Johnston, M.P. for Last Mountain, and chief whip of the Progressives, stated that overtures had come from the Liberals since the Saskatoon conference,

and that the meetings called by himself and the provincial whips had been for the purpose of acquainting the constituencies with the situation and ascertaining their opinions on the matter. He, himself, had not been and was not now in favor of fusion with another party or of anything that would impair the identity of the party.

Joseph Shaw, M.P., for West Calgary, expressed the opinion that it was unfortunate more publicity had not been given to the real attitude of the party when the reports and rumors were appearing in the newspapers and declared himself justified in objecting to what appeared to have been too much secrecy. He stated that he had not been invited to the meeting of the Alberta members, and A. Speakman, Alberta whip, explained that the fault was his, and he offered an apology for inadvertently omitting Mr. Shaw's name from the list of members invited to the meeting. The conference adopted unanimously the following memorandum to be given to the press in connection with this matter:

"With reference to the alleged negotiations for fusion or coalition with the Liberal party, members expressed themselves as unalterably opposed to any such plan, unanimously expressing their intention of preserving the identity of the Progressive party inviolate. Mr. Crerar's denial of any negotiations with the Liberal government was referred to and was accepted by the meeting as clearing up the situation and ending once and for all the rumors circulated by interested politicians and uninformed newspapers."

Election of Leader

The settlement of the question of organization left the way open for the election of leader and nominations were made by ballot. Several names were put in nomination, but all withdrew with the exception of Robert Forke, M.P. for Brandon, and Joseph Shaw, M.P. for West Calgary, the latter it is understood being absent from the conference when the election was taking place. Mr. Forke was elected and the conference made the choice unanimous.

The new leader is to be assisted by the following committee selected from each province by the members for the province: T. W. Caldwell, New Brunswick; R. H. Halbert and B. W. Fansher, Ontario; R. A. Hoey, Manitoba; Andrew Knox, Saskatchewan; A. Speakman, Alberta; with J. F. Johnston, chief whip, as member of the committee by virtue of his office. T. Wayling, who has been, as Mr. Crerar's private secretary, in intimate touch with the party, was appointed secretary to the leader and the committee. R. A. Hoey, was appointed Manitoba whip, a position previously held by Mr. Forke.

Address by Mr. Crerar

The feature of the later afternoon session was the address of Hon. T. A. Crerar, retiring leader, on the work of the next session in parliament, with special reference to the problems that would come before parliament. Canada's constitutional status was stressed by Mr. Crerar as one of the outstanding questions of the day, and he dealt at length with the principles underlying the position of Canada as an autonomous nation; a link in the British empire by virtue of the common sovereign. He sketched the constitutional history of the Dominion, the policies Macdonald, Laurier, Borden and Meighen had followed. Macdonald and Laurier had held firmly to the principle that Canada could not be committed to Great Britain's foreign policies, and had declined to take part in Imperial conferences dealing with such matters. Borden had maintained the same principles and at the council of the League of Nations had stood firm for the recognition of Canada as a sovereign nation, in whose parliament was vested the rights of nationhood.

"I am not one of those," said Mr. Crerar, "who believe that when Britain is at war, Canada is at war. The decision for war or peace lies with the Canadian parliament, standing for the people of Canada. This Dominion cannot be committed to Great Britain's foreign wars with which she has had nothing to do. Macdonald held to this view when Gordon was killed at Khartoum, and declined to send Canadian troops to Egypt. In the case of the Great War, a vital principle of democracy was at stake; the Canadian people spoke in unmistakable terms of their determinations in the matter, and the Canadian parliament dealt with the matter."

The Recent Crisis

"How different, however," he continued, "was the situation recently with reference to the Near Eastern situation. Had a shot been fired in the Near East, the Canadian parliament would have been summoned and the representatives of the Canadian people would have made the decision. It is not for the British foreign office to decide such matters for Canada. Bonar Law stated recently that the British decision with reference to the Near East was taken by four members of the cabinet, without reference to the British parliament or people. Canada cannot subscribe to that doctrine, and it is of the utmost importance that a clear, definite understanding be reached in the matter. Canada's position must be defined absolutely, and it must be done without delay. No Canadian statesmen must be

Continued on Page 18

THE MOLSONS BANK

67th Annual Meeting

Summary of the General Statement of the affairs of The Molsons Bank on the 30th September, 1922, as placed before the sixty-seventh Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Capital paid up.....	\$ 4,000,000.00	Cash on hand and in Banks.....	\$11,686,611.77
Reserve Fund	5,000,000.00	Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve.....	500,000.00
Undivided Profits	266,318.08	Deposit with the Dominion Government to secure Note Circulation.....	193,000.00
168th Dividend, payable 1st October, for three months	120,000.00	Government Securities, Railway and other other Bonds, etc.....	8,501,178.79
Dividends Unpaid	2,063.25	Call Loans (in Canada) on Stocks, etc.....	5,292,900.12
Notes in Circulation	5,181,651.00		
Due to Dominion Government.....	2,118,272.38	Quick Assets.....	\$26,173,690.68
Deposits	53,922,031.82	Loans and Discounts (in Canada).....	41,498,116.21
Due to Other Banks.....	489,560.41	Liabilities of customers under Letters of Credit as per contra.....	275,577.81
Acceptances under Letters of Credit.....	275,577.81	Bank Premises	3,120,000.00
Other Liabilities	81,245.23	Real Estate other than Bank Premises....	50,856.57
		Other Assets	338,478.71
			\$71,456,719.98
	\$71,456,719.98		

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

This has been appropriated as follows:		Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, 30th September, 1921.....	
Dividends	\$480,000.00	Net profits for the year, after deducting expenses of management, reservation for interest accrued on deposits, exchange, and provision for bad and doubtful debts..	\$187,355.57
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund.....	38,141.69		
McGill University subscription.....	10,000.00		
To provide for Dominion Government Taxes	75,000.00		
	\$603,141.69		
Leaving at credit of Profit and Loss Account, 30th September, 1922.....	266,318.08		
	\$869,459.77		\$869,459.77

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

We have checked and verified the Cash, Investments and Securities of The Molsons Bank at the Chief Office in Montreal on 30th September, 1922, and also at another time as required by the Bank Act, and we have at different times during the year checked and verified the Cash and Securities held at other important Branches of the Bank.

We have compared the Certified Returns from all the Branches with the entries in the Books at the Chief Office of the Bank as at 30th September, 1922, and find that they agree therewith; and all the transactions which have come under our notice have been, in our opinion, within the powers of the Bank.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and we certify that in our opinion the above statement is so drawn up as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Bank's affairs at the close of business on 30th September, 1922, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

LEMUEL CUSHING, CHAS. A. HODGSON, Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Montreal, 23rd October, 1922.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wm. Molson-Macpherson, Honorary President

F. W. Molson, President

S. H. Ewing

John W. Ross

Wm. M. Birks

W. A. Black, Vice-President

J. M. McIntyre

Edward C. Pratt, General Manager

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 22, 1922

The Progressive Conference

Under new leadership and the partial re-organization necessitated thereby, the parliamentary Progressive party emerged from its conference in Winnipeg again equipped to proceed with its business. The resignation of Mr. Crerar was quite naturally a severe loss to the party in the country as well as in parliament. The circumstances which brought it about, however, were recognized by the party, and they accepted the advice of their retiring leader to proceed with business as usual.

In Robert Forke, of Brandon, as chairman of the parliamentary executive and leader of the party, the Progressives selected a man who will command respect in parliament and wherever he is known. He is Scotch by birth, widely experienced in municipal affairs and deeply sympathetic with the Progressive cause. It was a tribute to his sterling qualities that he should be selected as leader after but one year of parliamentary life. Mr. Forke is not the type of leader who will provide a continuous display of fireworks, nor is he at all given to the sensational, but he possesses a good supply of common sense and is a man of caution and good judgment. To those familiar with the Progressive party his selection as Mr. Crerar's successor caused no surprise.

The official reports of the conference indicate that a great deal of discussion centred around methods of re-organization and the revision of the party platform. It would perhaps have given more general satisfaction to the public had the conference been open to the press, or if the official reports had given the discussions more fully.

There is no doubt that the Progressive party, if it is to achieve national scope and maintain a permanent place in the political field, must aim to gather to its ranks all those in sympathy with its ideals, without impairing the democratic character of its organization. The plan for a national convention endorsed by the conference opens an avenue by which this object may be accomplished. It is true that some apparent cleavage developed over the matter of referring the question to the constituencies, and a compromise was effected to meet the views of the majority of the Alberta members. It is hardly conceivable that a Progressive constituency can raise any legitimate objection to a national convention and the creation of a federal co-ordinating agency for the party. If the Progressive party hopes for a national future it must consist of something more than isolated constituency organizations or even unaffiliated provincial organizations. While it is quite true that each constituency has perfect freedom of action, yet individual constituencies through lack of co-ordination may find their efforts perfectly futile. A constituency may entertain particular views on a matter of national import, but concerted action cannot be taken on an aggregation of particular viewpoints. There must be an acceptance of defined fundamental principles to guide political action; concerted, effective action is only possible when particular viewpoints are moulded into policies commanding the support of a united party. We believe that the cleavage on this matter of constituency responsibility is more apparent than real, and that careful consideration of the question will develop a common ground upon which the Progressives can unite. If sectional differences are allowed to develop or too much emphasis is laid upon details, the Progressive party will disintegrate. No party can get anywhere without substantial

cohesion within its own ranks, and the Progressive party will be no exception to this rule.

Fusion Rumors Quietened

The emphatic and conclusive statement on the fusion question issued by the Progressive conference will give a great deal of general satisfaction in the country. The official statement of the conference on this point reads as follows:

With reference to the alleged negotiations for fusion or coalition with the Liberal party, members expressed themselves as unalterably opposed to any such plan and unanimously expressed their intention of preserving the identity of the Progressive party inviolate. Mr. Crerar's denial of any negotiations with the Liberal government was referred to and was accepted by the meeting as clearing up the situation and ending once and for all the rumors circulated by interested politicians and uninformed newspapers.

The rumors circulated freely through the press during the past few months, emanating from interested sources, have undoubtedly caused some apprehension in the minds of Progressive supporters throughout the country which could not be effectively cleared away without the official announcement that was issued from the conference. The Progressive party will maintain its integrity in parliament and act as an independent group under its own leader, shouldering its own responsibilities and supporting its own policies. The relationship between the Progressives and the other parties in parliament will be the same as prevailed during the last session. The Progressives will co-operate with either the Liberal party or the Conservative party or with both of them in the enactment of legislation which they believe to be beneficial to the country. This was the policy which they pursued with conspicuous success through the last session, and with wise leadership, clearly defined policy, and united effort it should be equally effective in the sessions to come. Canada is governed and all other countries are governed upon the basis of political co-operation and compromise, sometimes within the party and sometimes outside of the party. In the course of parliamentary experience the Progressives will learn best how to accomplish their purposes without imperilling the integrity of their organization.

The British Elections

The result of the British elections is a majority for the Conservatives which, when the returns are all in, will probably be in the neighborhood of 100; with 15 constituencies to hear from they have a majority of 85. The Labor party has more than doubled its representation, securing 141 seats. The Liberals, represented by the followers of Mr. Asquith and Lloyd George, have come out badly, although their leaders express themselves as receiving just about as much support from the electorate as they expected.

The election returns, however, are apt to create a wrong impression so far as opinion in the electorate is concerned. The new House will have in the neighborhood of 350 or 360 Conservatives, which looks like a great victory, but as a matter of fact the last election, in 1918, gave a Conservative representation of 383, of which 335 were included in the official coalition. Ireland returned 25 Conservatives who were included in what was called the non-official coalition. Irish representation is now reduced to Ulster, which sends 13 members to Westminster, so that taking into account the loss of Irish members and giving the Conservatives all

the Ulster representation, they fall short of their previous representation by at least 11 members.

The Liberals in the election of 1918 secured 161 seats, of which 127 were in the official coalition. Ireland returned no Liberals in 1918, so that the Liberal loss is approximately 54. Labor, on the other hand, has increased its representation from 63 to over 140, its gain being at the expense of all other parties.

The popular vote as recorded for 605 out of the 615 seats reveals a state of mind in the electorate which is not adequately reflected in the distribution of the seats. The Conservatives polled approximately 38 per cent. of the total votes and secured 57 per cent. of the representation. The Liberals polled 20 per cent. of the votes and secured 18 per cent. of the representation, while Labor polled 30 per cent. of the popular vote and secured only 23 per cent. of the representation. On the actual vote cast, which alone represents the actual state of public opinion, and counting Labor and the two factions of Liberalism as together forming the opposition, the government would be a minority of considerably over 100. The electorate by its actual vote disapproved of the Conservative party and its policies, but that party is in office with a substantial majority. Such are the vagaries of an irrational electoral system.

The country, however, has now a definite party in power and a party that is not quite what it once was. The war and its effects have served to tone down the ultra-Toryism of pre-war days, the Toryism against which Lloyd George loved to tilt his lance. Bonar Law is by no means a type of traditional Toryism, and men prominent in the ranks of Conservatism, such as the Cecils and Balfour, have seen a great light during the last few years. But with so large a majority in parliament the tendency will be for the party to get back to its old lines and into politics that will destroy any advantage that moderation and stable government might mean to the country at the present time.

Challenge to Farm Bloc

Political writers in the United States are puzzled to discover just what the result of the recent elections mean. Wets and dries, tariff and anti-tariff, labor and anti-labor, internationalists and isolators, all seem to find encouragement in the vote apparently for no other reason than its impartiality with regard to all these issues. The one thing that stands out is that the Republicans have sustained a defeat to the extent that their majority has been reduced to a handful, but what this may mean in the shape of policies is difficult to say. To some it means nothing, because neither of the two dominant parties has a progressive, constructive platform and because both of them represent nothing more than ins and outs. To Senator Borah and the progressive wing of the Republicans it means, as the senator says, that "Unless there is a complete change of program upon the part of the Republican party by the adoption of a liberal and constructive policy, there will be a formidable third party movement in 1924."

Third parties have not had an encouraging history in the United States, the old parties showing themselves flexible enough to swallow insurgent movements. One important result of the election, however, is the increased power vested in the Farm Bloc. With the majority of a party that is divided against itself reduced to a corporal's guard

in both Houses, the Farm Bloc finds itself in the position of holding the balance of power. This is not a third party but a section of Congress which has given special attention to the condition of agriculture and which proposes or watches legislation with special reference to the amelioration of that condition.

Although the new Congress will not meet until March, next year, and the Republicans have their old majority in the session which meets this month, the Farm Bloc, it is reported, is preparing for aggressive action in the direction of long-term rural credits, lower freight rates and other matters affecting farmers. With the menace of defeat at the next presidential elections hanging over them and division in their ranks, the Republicans may seek to avert disaster by concessions. On the other hand, a section of the farming community is not much enamored of the Farm Bloc. This is especially true in the states where co-operative enterprises are making headway. The Nebraska Union Farmer, the official organ of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative State Union of Nebraska, says:

Up to this time the Farm Bloc has been a sore disappointment to those who expected it to bring some measure of relief to the suffering farmers of the nation. None of the measures it has sponsored have been of a fundamental nature. . . . Not only has the Farm Bloc failed to remove or advocate the removal of a single special privilege that bolsters up the monopolies that oppress farmers, but its leader, and many of its members, voted for the tariff bill which will extend such privileges. . . . If the bloc does not soon mend its ways it will be a real tragedy for farmers.

The farmers of Nebraska, it may be noted, ousted a Democratic senator and replaced him with a candidate of the Nonpartisan League. It would appear therefore that the election contains also a challenge to the Farm Bloc from the farmers themselves, which if it acts as a stimulus may have interesting results.

Winter Programs

In planning activities for the winter months it is desirable that the locals of the farmers' organizations should endeavor to make the educative side of their program as near to the primary purposes of the organization as possible and to matters which are calculated to create the greatest interest and evoke the widest individual response. There are some questions of vital importance to local life in the discussion of which every member of the community can take a part and contribute valuable individual experiences.

Discussion has value only so far as it is based upon adequate information. Strong convictions are a poor substitute for knowledge, and men's convictions are apt to be in inverse proportion to their knowledge. The question of taxation, for example, is one of the most important of the many questions of the day, but it is an exceedingly difficult one, demands a vast amount of special study and an intimate acquaintance with economic science. There are, however, phases of it which can be intelligently discussed by men without any special training in the science of finance. Local taxes are the result of local conditions and are within the control of local bodies. Local taxation, therefore, can be discussed to practical advantage in locals because here experiences can be brought into relationship, and ways and means proposed for dealing with the matter that take into account all the local conditions. The question can be discussed with an adequate knowledge of the facts, because the facts are easily accessible, and there is a chance of the discussion leading to some practical result in the way of betterment.

This is but one of the ways in which educative work can be made to bear on practical life. Today, when things are so bad in the country and many farmers are in a state of despair, particular attention might be given

in the locals to plans for improving local conditions, and especially to organization for the purpose of marketing farm produce. The possibilities in this direction are enormous for there can be no doubt that unorganized selling of their produce means in the aggregate a heavy loss to the farmers. Here, again, is a question which can be made to appeal to every member of the community and in the discussion of which every person can take a part and help in the evolution of a plan of action. That was just the kind of work originally planned for the locals in the organizations, and in these hard times the locals can do no better work than to seek to apply the principles of the organizations to practical proposals for overcoming as far as possible the effects of the present adverse economic conditions.

Five by-elections are pending in federal constituencies, two in Quebec and one each in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario. The Ontario seat, Lanark, was made vacant by the death of the former Minister of Railways, Hon. J. A. Stewart. He had a good majority at the last election but the Liberals seem to think there is a chance of turning it over, at any rate Hon. W. R. Motherwell thinks it can be won and he is going down to persuade the Liberals, who see no chance, to his way of thinking. The other seats are safe for Liberalism.

Mrs. Herbert Jarvis Browne was a candidate for the legislature of Pennsylvania in the recent elections across the border, and her husband was her campaign manager. He appears to have made a bad job of it and to have injured his wife's candidature by an injudicious personal attack on her opponent. Anyway Mrs. Browne was defeated and it is reported that she has commenced divorce proceedings. Make your own moral out of this incident.



But What Was the Fight About?

Crusty's Coup

By Charles Jenkins

CRUSTY Rodgers lashed the Bonnie Belle to her little dock and then with a piece of waste he went carefully about, wiping the grease and oil from her engine still warm with her afternoon's work. For though Crusty loved every inch of the Bonnie Belle's twenty-five feet, her engine he adored the most. The huge, double-cylinder motor sitting amidships was to Crusty the heart, the soul of the Bonnie Belle.

She was an odd-looking little craft was the Bonnie Belle. Much decked fore and aft, she had the over-reaching bow and long fan-tail of the sailing vessel. Fact is the Bonnie Belle was a reformed sailor. A former owner, tiring of going whither the wind listed, had the mast taken from her forward deck and installed the giant, double-lunged engine which now propelled her to the will of the operator. The capricious sportsman had a second change of heart, this time for a racing type of power boat. Thus the Bonnie Belle had fallen into Crusty Rodgers' hands for a paltry two hundred on the installment plan.

Beamy, flat amidships with a deep skeg astern, she was of white cedar to the gunwales, the style of boat that would put up a gallant fight in a heavy sea, but one that would scarcely be expected to be noted for her speed. In this latter respect, however, her appearance was at variance with her behaviour. It was the proud boast of Crusty that she followed in the wake of none except the racers, and those impudent and undignified shells both she and her owner quite properly scorned to notice when they went hissing past. Contemporaneous boatmen would tell you with a sneer that Crusty pulled half the river in his wake, but the secret of the Bonnie Belle's speed lay not in her lines but in the old-style, three-port engine that turned up her high-pitched wheel eight hundred revolutions a minute with apparent ease. Marine engines—even those of the same make and horsepower—have each a separate individuality and distinct characteristics all their own. Crusty's engine was one of those rare faithful old things that was never known to voluntarily stop panting while there was gasoline in the tank and a spark jumping through her plugs. Therefore was it that the owner of the Bonnie Belle loved her engine most.

Crusty wiped and polished till his back ached. He straightened up from his labor of love to look into the yawning muzzle of a .45-calibre revolver Behind the revolver, standing in the Bonnie Belle's deck, was a short, thick-set man, with a very determined mein and back of him another man, leaner and longer, but just as sinister of appearance. The man behind lugged a short sack with something heavy in it.

"We was just goin' to invite you to take us out for a sail," enlightened the man with the gun. Both grinned broadly at the blank look that came over Crusty's features.

"But owin' to the exigencies of the occasion, we find we must waive such polite preliminaries," resumed the spokesman as he stepped into the cockpit, still keeping Crusty covered. "Now, Bob, you will undo the painters and take charge of wheel, and you Cap, get busy with that bulgine of yours right quick. We're somewhat in a hurry."

The man named Bob unleashed the boat in the workmanlike manner of an old sailor, and after depositing the sack on the floor of the cockpit he seated himself in the bow with a hand to the spokes of the steering wheel.

"Where do you want to go?" asked Crusty, his wits gradually returning.

"As far as your gasoline 'll take us," responded the gun man. "We ain't particular as long as we get there quick."

"There's only four gallon in the

tank, hardly enough to carry us to the lighthouse," argued Crusty, really sparing for time and information.

"That'll do then," agreed the other. "Guess we can ketch a freight for God's country somewhars down around that layout. Anyways I ain't got no hankering for crossin' the lake in a motor boat. Now, Cap, you hurry up with that ingine."

"Hold on mate," yelled Bob from the bow. "Which way does this steerin' gear work?"

"Opposites, of course," snarled Crusty, as he closed the switch and opened the sets on the carburetor. He grasped the big fly-wheel with both hands and gave it a swift whirl. There came a series of stuttering reports from the mouth of the muffler astern as the propeller churned the water to foam under the fan-tail. The Bonnie Belle leaped to her task like a race horse lashed at the starting post.

Down the tortuous river she whirled, roared under city bridges, past schooners and barges tied to docks and danced gaily over the heaving swell of an upcoming tug. The man sitting on the locker opposite still kept his pistol covering Crusty. The latter was the first to speak.

"Would you mind putting up that gun?" he suggested. "It makes me nervous, and you ought to know that it isn't any good stunt to get the engineer rattled."

The man chuckled and laid the revolver on the locker beside him, but he kept his right hand conveniently by it.

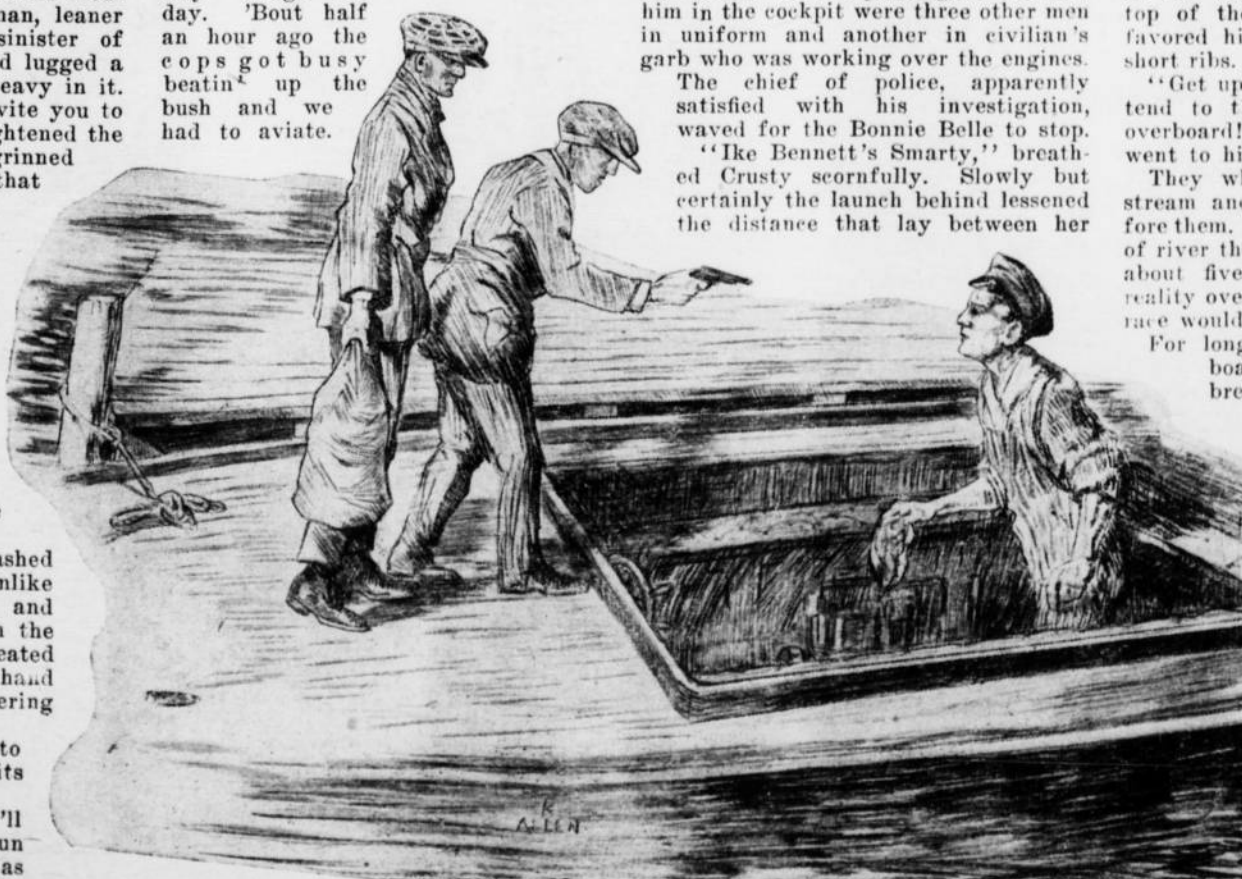
"Seems to me you ain't much anxious to know who you have the honor of carryin'," he remarked.

"I've got a good guess," returned Crusty. "You're most likely the guys that broke into Lang's hardware last night and blew up the safe."

"Kee-rect," assented the other.

"And the loot's in that sack by your partner's feet."

"Right again Cap. You go to the head of the class," mocked the cracksmen. "Now bein' as you're a knowin' gent, and tryin' to be entertainin' in your own way, we might wise you some more. Me pardner there and me shipped over from Detroit last night specially to do this job. We gets by with everythin' as we planned ceptin' the getaway, or we'd been over the border again long ago. Had to hide in the fringe of bush up near the railway bridge all day. 'Bout half an hour ago the cops got busy beatin' up the bush and we had to aviate."



Crusty straightened up from his labor of love to look into the yawning muzzle of a .45-calibre revolver.

We was just decidin' that we was surely up again it when we popped on top of you and your launch. Mighty decent streak of luck, wasn't it?"

But Crusty didn't take the trouble to reply. The silent man at the wheel never even turned his head, but he was guiding the Bonnie Belle with the hand of an expert. He spoke now without taking his eyes off the course.

"Ask Cap what's she makin' Bill," he flung back.

"Bob wants to know how fast you're goin'," repeated Bill to Crusty.

"About ten mile an hour," replied the Bonnie Belle's owner as he turned up the grease cups.

"That yer limit?"

"No, I can do three better than that in a pinch, but it saves gas to run at medium."

Followed a silence, then Bill leaned forward and tapped the brass lever of the old-fashioned commutator. "What's that for?" he asked.

"Controls the spark," enlightened Crusty.

"And this?" pursued the safe-blower pointing to the carburetor.

Crusty began to smell a life-sized rodent. "See here," he burst out defiantly, "You've learned about all you'll get from me. If you've got it in your head you could dump me over and run this ship, you're wrong. You'd be tied up in ten minutes."

Bill affected not to notice. "Bob there," he said, "used to wheel one of the lake sailors, but he don't know nothin' about motors."

They had long since left the city limits behind and were speeding through a picturesque portion of the country where the river winds between high, vine-covered banks above which peaceful herds browsed in the fresh green fields. Ahead, the river was as smooth as glass and gleamed like burnished brass under the rays of the late afternoon sun.

Crusty's trained ears caught a faint chug-chug that sounded in unison with the belching of the Bonnie Belle's muffler. Bill followed his gaze aft in time to see a long, slender white hull gracefully rounding the bend behind. Her straight bow cut the water like a knife, flinging a white feather high to either side. On her forward deck stood a uniformed officer, whom Crusty recognized as the city chief of police. He was shading his eyes with his hands as though endeavoring to make certain of the Bonnie Belle's passengers. Behind him in the cockpit were three other men in uniform and another in civilian's garb who was working over the engines.

The chief of police, apparently satisfied with his investigation, waved for the Bonnie Belle to stop.

"Ike Bennett's Smarty," breathed Crusty scornfully. Slowly but certainly the launch behind lessened the distance that lay between her

and the Bonnie Belle. Bill picked up his gun and levelled it at Crusty's her. "Speed her up!" he commanded coolly.

But in those brief moments a new Crusty was born. A fierce light came into his blue eyes and his face set calm and hard. He stood up beside his engine.

"Put down that gun, you damn dog!" he roared. Bill obeyed under the spell of those flashing eyes. Crusty shook his fist at the oncoming boat. "Keep her hard to port," he howled to Bob at the helm. "Get a bead on the port bank and shave it within four feet. If you ground her, I'll beat your empty head in."

Crusty bent over his engine. His long slender fingers flew here and there adjusting by an unfailing instinct. The throbbing motor seemed to leap into new life at his caressing touch. The Bonnie Belle's long fan-tail dipped and took a deeper grip in her watery path as the powerful motor twirled the high-pitched screw at a dizzy speed. The water fairly boiled at her stern and swirled and tossed far into her maddened wake. The roar of the feather on her forward bilge almost drowned the clash and clink of the engine.

At the bend, Bob shaved the bank so that the Bonnie Belle's swell washed far up the slanting shore like a miniature tidal wave. Behind, the Smarty skimmed easily over the troubled wake, but she had ceased to gain. Bob watched her struggle to hold and keep the pace with fascinated eyes. He forgot his peril in the excitement. Every ounce of his sporting blood tinged with the lust of speed. Between him and Crusty the Bonnie Belle's engine throbbed and throbbed like some mighty heart.

Around two more bends they swept without the intervening distance being lengthened or lessened. The outcome of the race seemed merely a matter of endurance.

"Bennett's fussing with his engine already," grimly commented Crusty. "He's straining her to keep the clip, but she'll be a smarter Smarty when she can keep company with the Bonnie."

The police chief on the bow of the Smarty drew a revolver and levelled it at the boat ahead. He yelled something that was lost in the roar and swish. Then his outstretched hand was obliterated in a white puff of smoke. But the bullet skipped over the water much wide of its mark.

Bill yelled and both he and the man at the wheel ducked. Crusty was on top of the latter in an instant. He favored him with a swift kick in the short ribs.

"Get up you white-livered skunk and tend to that wheel or I'll kick you overboard!" he shouted, and the man went to his task like a lashed cur.

They whirled another angle in the stream and "Mile Bend" opened out before them. This is a long, straight stretch of river that from either end looks only about five hundred yards, but is in reality over a mile long. In this leg the race would be decided.

For long the gap between the two boats changed not a hair's breadth. The Smarty hung on like a tow. Then when about a fifth of the way out she developed a burst of speed. Bennett threw discretion to the winds and let his motor out to her utmost. Crusty followed suit and turned his throttle wide while he drew the timer lever to its furthest notch.

Once more the boats settled to an even gait, but the Smarty had crept up considerably in the meantime. The police chief had abandoned his perch on the bow for a safer position in the cockpit. The

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News from the Organizations

ALBERTA

Immigration Folly

Directors of the East Edmonton U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Federal Constituency Association at a recent meeting passed the following resolution on the subject of immigration:

"Whereas, we believe that the occupation of our vacant lands by prosperous settlers is most desirable, a prosperous settler being the best immigration agent, and, whereas, we must acknowledge the financial burdens of this basic industry are such that it is impossible for farmers to continue to carry on under existing conditions, we therefore wish to point out the folly of any immigration policy until the aforesaid burdens are removed, because, first, every large influx of settlers would but tend to intensify for those already on the land the conditions now existing, and second, we consider it a gross injustice to those who may be induced to come."

Sedgewick Convention

Sixty-three delegates, representing 41 U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals, and about as many visitors, attended the annual convention of the Sedgewick Provincial Constituency Association, held in Killam. A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., and W. T. Lucas, M.P., gave reports on their work in the legislature and the House of Commons. Votes of confidence in both representatives were passed with enthusiasm.

Several changes were made in the constitution, one being that the annual dues be reduced to 25 cents, and another that they be paid direct to the treasurer.

A resolution was passed in favor of the establishment of a wheat board to handle the 1923 crop, another opposed the new colonization scheme, and still another asked the provincial government to reduce expenditures in order that taxes might be decreased.

The officers for the coming years are: Scott McLennan, president; F. W. Smith and Mrs. Hallum, vice-presidents; Harry Swan, Carl P. Colvin, J. E. Larson and R. W. Armstrong, directors.

Vegreville Convention

Delegates from practically every part of the provincial constituency attended the convention of the constituency association held in Vegreville recently. It was decided to postpone the regular business of the association until another convention could be called in about a month, owing to the fact that very few locals had paid membership dues to the association. W. T. Lucas, M.P., and A. M. Matheson, M.L.A., were asked to address the convention. Mr. Matheson reviewed the work accomplished and savings effected by the provincial government, and urged the necessity of keeping the organization efficient. Statistics, he said, went to show that not 5 per cent. of the farmers would be owning their farms within ten years unless they co-operated thoroughly with their fellows. Mr. Lucas discussed the wheat board at some length, and promised that the farmer members would keep a close watch on proposed amendments to the Bank Act. Both representatives received votes of confidence from the convention.

Olds Convention

At the annual convention of the Olds U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held in Olds on November 4, W. J. Moran was elected president and E. W. Meers, secretary-treasurer. R. H. McDonald and D. J. Hibbs were elected to the board of directors.

A resolution was passed asking the provincial government to have the boundaries of the area coming under the Relief Act extended northwards, or that a committee be appointed by the government to arrange financial matters between farmers and their creditors.

During his address to the convention, in which he dealt with the general work of the provincial government, N. S. Smith, M.L.A., referred to the Relief Act, and said that arrangements had

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

been made for a committee such as the resolution suggested, except that it was voluntary.

Resolutions were also passed recommending the payment to members of the legislature of a yearly salary of \$2,000, and asking the provincial government to establish a banking system to handle all credit in the province on a cost basis.

East Edmonton Convention

The annual meeting of the East Edmonton U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held on December 20 at Edmonton, opening at 10 a.m.

Macleod Convention

The Macleod U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will hold their annual convention in Macleod on Thursday, November 30.

Clyde Membership Drive

Dues were paid by 24 members to canvassers in the membership drive of the Clyde local. These are not complete returns, as the secretary reports that there are still two sections to canvass, and that in addition about 20 farmers have promised to join the local before the end of the year.

Killam District Association

With the object of stimulating interest in U.F.A. locals and to assist in co-operative commercial enterprises, the Killam U.F.A. District Association was organized, and meets in Killam. G. W. Gaudin was elected president, and D. H. Wilson, secretary. The following locals constitute the association: Killam, Poplar Park, Asquith, Pleasington, Prairie Park, Crerar and Willow Hollow.

Legislators Visit Waterton

W. H. Shield, M.L.A., and G. G. Coote, M.P., addressed a meeting in the Waterton schoolhouse lately. Mr. Shield emphasized the difference between the farmer government and previous governments which, he said, was in the fact that the latter were not kept in line except by those who had contributed to the expenses of election. Mr. Coote dealt with the wheat board, the tariff and freight rates and with the local railway situation. The roadbed, he said, was the property of the Dominion government, and its completion would lie with the new railway board. Mrs. M. L. Sears was present and spoke on women's work in the organization.

Mr. Coote also addressed meetings at Granum and other points.

MANITOBA

District Conventions

Portage la Prairie

Portage la Prairie U.F.M. district is preparing for a good convention on Tuesday, November 28. Registration of delegates will open at 10 a.m. Invitations are being extended to J. W. Ward, the acting secretary of the Canadian Council, to speak on Financial and Marketing Problems; to C. H. Bunnell to speak on Organization Work and Local Winter Programs; to Mr. Massie, of the United Grain Growers' Ltd., to speak on Grading of Grain; and to W. R. Wood, to speak on The Temperance Situation. The proposition of a women's conference for the district will be discussed by Mrs. L. Bradley. These addresses, with the reports of the district officers and the election of officers for 1923, will occupy the afternoon session. At the evening session it is hoped that there will be addresses from Harry Leader, M.P., D. L. Campbell, M.L.A., and Robert Forke, M.P., the recently elected leader of the Progressive group. A full attendance from the locals is looked for and a record convention confidently expected.

Swan River

The Swan River U.F.M. district will hold its annual convention at Swan River, on Wednesday, November 29. The forenoon session will open at 10.30 for registration and getting acquainted, following which routine business will be taken up till twelve noon. In the afternoon session, opening at 1.30, there will be the annual address of the president, and the reports of the officers and directors, addresses from R. Emmond, M.L.A., and Rev. T. Merryweather, discussion of resolutions and the election of officers for 1923.

At the evening session, opening at 7.30, the new officers will be introduced, and any unfinished business discussed, following which, at 8 o'clock, there will be a public meeting with an address by T. W. Bird, M.P., and at least two representatives of the provincial organization. With this very complete program Swan River is looking forward to a representative and successful gathering.

Elm Bank Resolutions

At a meeting of farmers arranged for by the Elm Bank U.F.M. local, and held on November 4, the following resolutions were passed:

"Under the present system of grading the farmer pays the freight on the mixture of wild oats and wheat, and then pays for cleaning and then receives 15c a bushel less for wheat rejected for wild oats than for straight grade. In the States the farmer pays the freight on wheat and wild oats and pays for cleaning, then the farmer is paid for the wheat on its merits. This meeting considers our system unfair in this respect and urges that steps should be taken to remedy it."

"Resolved that we are in favor of wheat board, and that Manitoba goes in with Saskatchewan and Alberta on the wheat board."

"Resolved that our member do all in his power to do away with government employment office and go back to the old system; as the present system is unsatisfactory."

Macdonald District Convention

Resolutions

"Whereas, the town of Carman, which is most convenient and has best accommodation of any place in the Macdonald district is close to one end of the constituency;

"And, whereas, it is desirable to take the district convention to a larger number of people, giving more the opportunity of attending from different places;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the U.F.M. of Macdonald district hold a half yearly convention, and a Women's Conference in the month of June or July, commencing in 1923;

"That this half yearly convention alternate each year between the C.P.R. line west and the C.N.R. line west, the place and date to be fixed by the district board;

"The meeting place of the Women's Conference also to be fixed by the district board, but not to be in the same vicinity of either of the other conventions."

Study of Temperance Situation

"Resolved that during the month of March every local in Macdonald district give one whole evening or afternoon to consideration of the temperance situation."

Progressive Leaders

"That we, the United Farmers of Macdonald district in convention assembled, desire to express our sincere regret at the retirement of Hon. T. A. Crerar, from the leadership of the Progressive party, and hereby express our hearty appreciation of his valuable services in the past. Further we wish hereby to express our confidence in

Robert Forke, the newly appointed leader."

Course of the Progressives

"Whereas, one of the chief causes leading to the organization and development of the Progressive party of Canada as it stands at the present time was the manifest evils of political partyism;

"Therefore be it resolved that we record our objection to an amalgamation of the Progressives with either the Liberal or the Conservative party.

"We believe the best interests of the country at large, and agricultural industry in particular, will be better served by an independent course; supporting all good measures regardless of the source from which they emanate."

Prohibition Law

"Resolved that this convention of United Farmers place ourselves on record in favor of the principle of the present prohibition law; but that we deplore the extent of violation on the part of certain interests of the present prohibition law; and we hereby recommend to our provincial government to devise ways and means whereby our present law can be more rigorously enforced;

"And further we pledge our hearty support to the Manitoba temperance organization in this province during the coming referendum campaign."

Municipal Tax Penalties

"Resolved that the Municipal Act be amended as follows: That there be five (5) per cent. added to unpaid taxes at the fifteenth of December instead of ten (10) per cent. as at present, and five (5) per cent at the first of March instead of seven (7) per cent. as at present."

Width of Sleighs

"Resolved that we recommend that the law be changed to compel manufacturers to make a standard width in sleigh runners of about four feet apart."

Cheque Tax

"Resolved that the law regarding the stamping of cheques be so amended if necessary to compel the issuer of said cheques to stamp the same, and not charge them up in their accounts."

Economy in Provincial Finance

"Whereas, the taxes laid upon the farmers of this province are now abnormally high, and returns from our products not correspondingly remunerative, we unanimously and respectfully ask that the provincial government refrain from incurring any expenses that will add unduly to our present tax burden, and that this government with a view to reducing this burden follow a course of strict economy in directing the finances of the province."

Grain Inspection Certificates

"Whereas, there has been a lot of dissatisfaction over grading grain this year;

"And, whereas, the government inspection certificates of grain is very indefinite and lacks in detail the true condition of the grain sampled;

"Therefore be it resolved that the government inspection certificate of grain in addition to what it already shows, include the following details:

"1. The weight of the grain per measured bushel.

"2. The moisture content of the grain.

"3. Details of dockage shown in percentage, each kind of dockage and total dockage.

"4. Remarks as to color.

"5. Probable milling value.

"Inspection papers to be forwarded to shipper in time to permit of re-inspection."

Wheat Board

"Whereas, we recognize the severe disappointment the farmers suffered in not obtaining the wheat board this year;

"And, whereas, we believe that it is possible that we lost the wheat board by diversion of opinion;

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the organized farmers, use every effort to have it operated next fall to take care of the 1923 crop."

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"Neither do they Spin"

The Brainiest Denizen of the Wild Lives Life of Luxury on the Farm

---By P. M. Abel

HISTORY tells us that the farmer of antiquity tamed our domestic animals from their wild state. Why he should go to all that trouble we are left to guess. But upon even the slightest investigation the motive becomes so apparent, that we may take it as conclusively proven that the domestication of wild animals was caused by, and marks the various steps in the emancipation of womankind. It is quite likely that the idea of taming oxen for draft arose out of necessity caused when some independently-minded Stone-Age bride actually kicked over the traces. Probably the pre-historic wife lent her protection to the wild dog slinking about her hovel, getting in return the faithful beast's services at dish-washing time. There can be no doubt that in a later day the women of the household insisted on the adoption of the cat because of his traditional enmity to the mouse, in all times held in terror by women-folk. And so on down through the whole list. And so it is entirely fitting that the last animal to be domesticated has been the fox, whose unrivalled silver-black fur is coveted solely for the adornment of civilization's latest product in femininity—for those women whose idea of a fair division of family labor is just the reverse of what the first animal tamers practiced.

Fox farming commenced in 1887 on Prince Edward Island, with the work of Charles Dalton, of Tignish, and Robert Oulton, of Alberton. In that year Dalton experimented with a pair of red foxes in a shed at Nail Pond. A few years later he obtained a couple of pairs of silver foxes from neighboring districts and from Anticosti Island. For the first ten years this new line of animal husbandry did not attract much attention for these pioneers had been up to that time only indifferently successful. But they joined forces in 1895 or thereabouts and progress from that time was fairly rapid. Prince Edward Island became and still remains the centre of the fox breeding industry. That province now possesses 375 fox farms with 8,463 foxes, worth nearly three and a half million dollars, practically the same in value as all the horse flesh on this island of small farms.

From Prince Edward Island the fox raising industry has spread to every province in Canada. The first fox farm to be established in the West was that of the Canada West Silver Black Fox

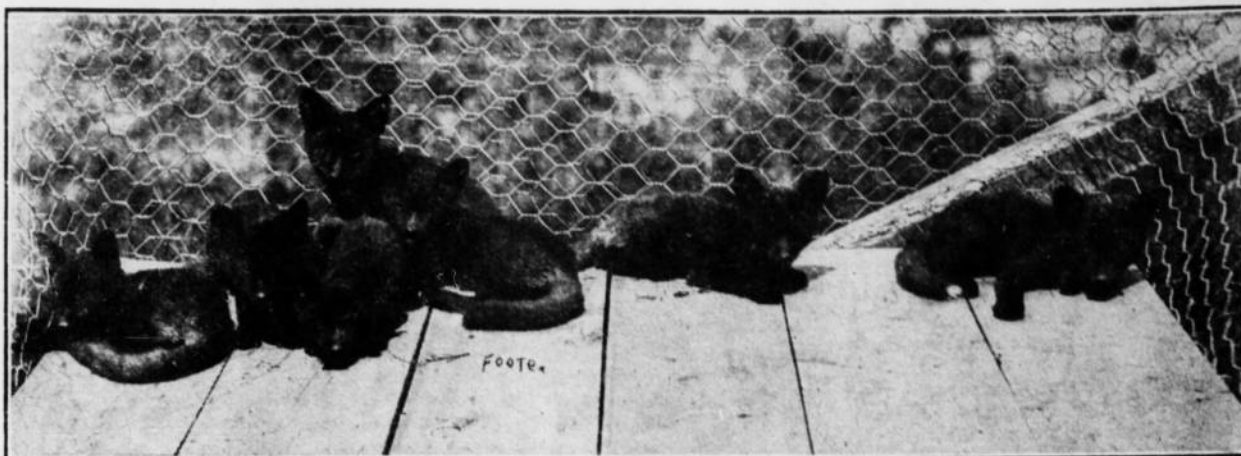
Company, near Lockport, Man. This company started with seven pairs in 1917. Today they have 500 animals under wire.

The Golden Magnet

The rapid expansion of the business can be explained by the immense profits which it yields to the fox rancher who has "luck." While it is necessary to turn the family stocking inside out to make the initial investment, the returns are in proportion. A pair of good breeding foxes cannot be purchased for much less than \$1,500 and equipment, though simple, entails additional expense. But what are the prospects of returns? The average litter is three pups; which can be brought to maturity at a cost of \$20 each. Females produce till they are ten years old. Silver fox pelts are worth at present on the average \$300, while black fox pelts will bring in the neighborhood of \$150. I asked Lloyd Pollock, the manager at Lockport, how long these prices could be expected to continue. "This business is thoroughly deflated," said he. "Ten years ago \$800 apiece was not an uncommon price for pelts and breeding foxes sold from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a pair. Fancy prices were very much in excess of that. The business experienced a boom followed by the inevitable collapse and we think we have now got down to a stable basis."

Silver fox fur all finds its ways to Paris, the world's fashion centre, where it is made into neckthrows only. At one time a co-operative fur marketing organization was mooted which was to stimulate the sale of silver fox pieces to millionaire's wives in other fashion centres. Of this effort nothing has been heard. Perhaps they stumbled over the very human tendency which prompts some humbler people to prefer a Toronto dress to a similar one displayed at Smith and Jones' general store. Purchased at home, every woman in town knows what it cost, while the imported article is invested with intangible qualities which will sow envy and confusion in the breasts of social competitors.

Silver fox will always be the most highly esteemed fur because it is the only one which cannot be counterfeited. The unwary pussy cat who strays too far from the kitchen range to re-appear in the furrier's window made up



A litter of seven fox pups

into a gorgeous coat of Alaskan ampmopous, or some city dog catcher may be responsible for an extra large supply of Gazinta muffs, but there is no nonsense about silver fox. To sew white hairs in a black hide won't do, because in the genuine article the silver is really a white band in the centre of a black hair.

As a Farm Proposition

It is worth noticing that the fox-ranching business was developed by farmers. The initial investment is so high that not many farmers are able to embark on an enterprise of this kind, but they are ideally situated for carrying on the business. Foxes are the hardiest of all animals. They are successfully kept in confinement as far north as the Yukon. The farm offers seclusion which is an essential, and lastly, the fox ration may be more cheaply obtained on the farm than elsewhere. In fact fox farming is now recognized as a distinct branch of livestock husbandry, so much so that the Livestock Branch at Ottawa has recently commenced a system of registry looking towards the compilation of a herd book, or should I say pack book? Animals eligible for registration must show four generations on both sides of ranch-bred parents free from rust. Toronto has held a fox show and Montreal will hold one this month at which judging will be done by a scale of points, an idea employed by all the breed societies of domestic livestock.

Until the peculiarities of foxes were understood the death rate of animals in captivity was very high, but now a routine has been worked out in the pursuit of which a farmer may feel quite as much at home as in a well fitted dairy barn. A description of the practices followed at Lockport is illustrative.

The foxes are fed twice daily, night and morning. Breakfast from April till freeze-up consists of oatmeal porridge and milk—whole milk at that. After snow flies the porridge is replaced with dry bread and the foxes accommodated with lap snow for their liquid sustenance. The evening meal the year round is raw meat. But these foxes get hotel service in keeping with their

high pretensions. The meat diet is pleasantly varied. One day Reynard gets beef, the next day horse meat, and for the third day tripe, which is bought in wholesale quantities from Winnipeg packing houses. After every meal the dishes are not only washed but sterilized.

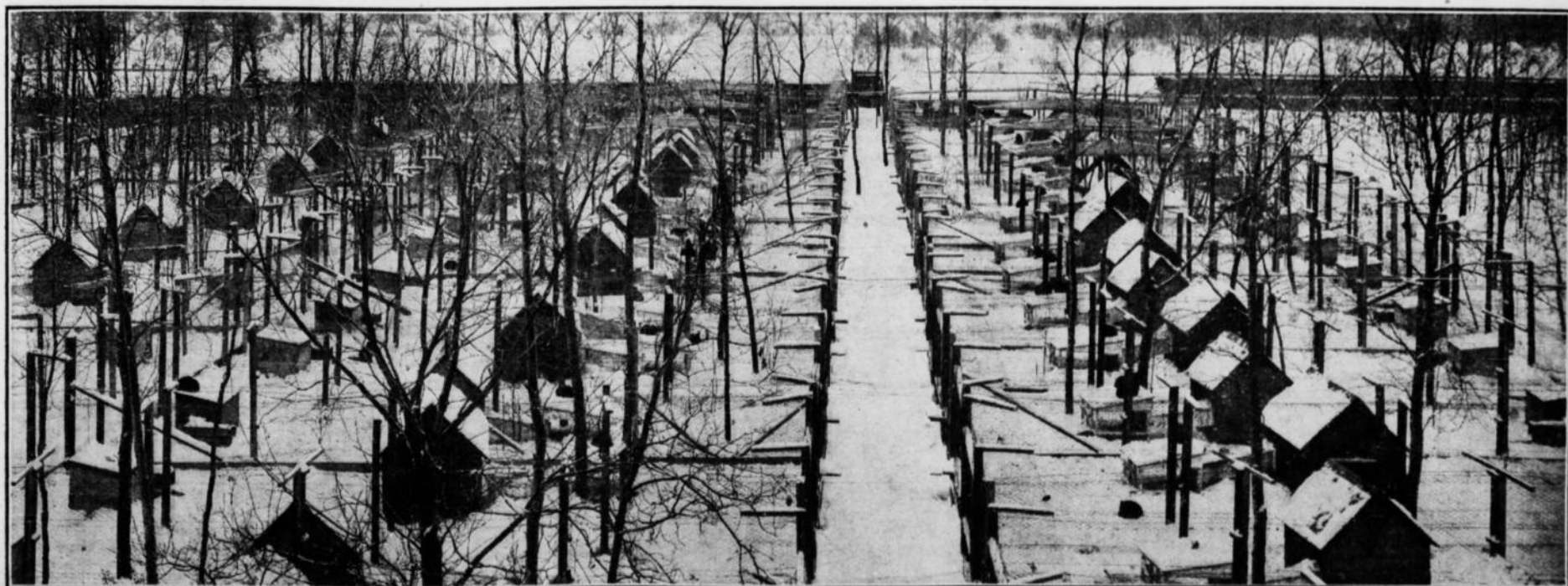
Domestic Economy

The fox believes in a clean plate; nothing ever goes back to the kitchen. True to his wild instinct he aims to provide in times of plenty against the day when his meal ticket may run out. Any food surplus to the requirements of his momentary appetite is immediately buried, to be exhumed in the day of fast. Health goes with comparative leanness, for, like the dog, foxes fatten very rapidly and lose flesh slowly. The careful fox feeder watches his individual pens as closely as a dairyman watches a cow on test. Food burying is a sign to cut down the supply.

One little family trait causes the fox rancher some little concern. The male fox considers that all the food thrown into the pen for six months after the pups are weaned belongs to him alone. Throw in two pieces and he will consume the larger while harrying his spouse who vainly endeavors to gulp a morsel of the smaller piece. Eight days before mating he is suddenly overcome with shame for his greed and reverses his conduct entirely. From that time till warm weather comes again he never touches a meal until Madame Fox has eaten her fill. If she eats the whole day's allowance, it is no matter, he goes without. When she goes into seclusion pending the important event, he carries the food to the entrance of her chamber. It is more than his life is worth to go inside. Indeed he is not introduced to the new arrivals till they are three weeks old. The fox feeder's special business is to smooth out these little inequalities in the division of the meals and to remove father to separate quarters when his fit of greed comes on again.

Each pair of foxes has to itself a pen about 20 feet by 40 feet. Each pen has two shelters. The larger one has three compartments. In this the pair spend

Continued on Page 19



Looking down an alley from one of the observation towers on Western Canada's pioneer fox farm

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Denmark's Agricultural Schools

The Highly Organized Rural Life of Denmark is the Product of Her School System—By Dr. R. Kampp, Royal Danish Consulate General, Montreal

IT is a striking feature of Danish agriculture that the complicated system of organizations is controlled mainly by the farmers themselves; while in most other countries the governments head the institutions. To a spectator, it may seem as if there were no system; but when after closer study, he finds that all the different societies and co-operative undertakings work together, he realizes that the whole structure rests on the solid foundation of a well-educated rural population. Indeed, the secret of the progress made in Danish farming lies mainly in the fact that the people understand the necessity of a knowledge not strictly limited to their own branch.

The movement for general education and the growth of prosperity have kept pace with each other. Starting from almost the lowest level it has taken



One of the Danish people's high schools

nearly a century to bring things to the present state. During this period the most surprising and overwhelming changes have taken place. Whereas the poor peasants of the olden days were always in danger of being driven from their homes for lack of ability to pay their couple of kroner for taxes, their sons have become wealthy by means of the same piece of land and manage to pay thousands of kroner a year in taxes while residing on their properties as independent as kings.

During this time, butter-production has been developed from the primitive hand-making of small quantities and inferior qualities in the kitchens to the world's most famous production of standardized, high-grade butter, made in more than a thousand dairy factories controlled by the farmers. The small herds of wild-looking animals taking care of themselves during most of the year have been replaced by record stock, kept in modern fire-proof stables equipped with electric light and power, automatic watering, etc. Huge bacon factories have grown up in every traffic centre to handle the millions of surplus hogs for export, whereas in the olden days the few long-legged pigs would hardly suffice for home consumption in the sparsely populated country. Fragile, wooden implements have been replaced by modern iron and steel machines, and the peasants' clay huts are superseded by large stone and brick buildings, equipped with every modern comfort.

Foremost among the causes of this progress is the so-called high school movement, which started in a very modest way some seventy years ago when an old farm building was altered to give room for a school where a few grown-up sons of farmers spent a winter studying under the leadership of that remarkable man, Mr. Kold. The aim of these schools is to broaden the mind of the pupils, to teach them individual thinking, and to make them see the joy of life and the joy of work in a simple and modest way, as well as to encourage their patriotism. The new national movement, which arose after the loss of South Jutland, was greatly supported by the high schools. As one of the results a large number of national songs were added to the old folk songs. The singing of these songs became a special feature in the daily life at the schools. And from the fields, where the farmhand is digging large mangels and where the lad is driving his team from behind the plow, or from the milkmaid in the stable, sound the tunes of the old national songs in praise of the land with the broad, undulating plains, the light green beech-

forests, and the sweet smelling clover-fields.

Study in these high schools is voluntary, and in general the pupils are not required to pass examinations. They are taught largely by means of lectures, because the "living word" is supposed to be the key to spiritual development. Although on account of this apparent lack of system, the importance of the high schools has been doubted by some, the movement has had a very rapid growth. In fact, every one who did not wish to be counted as behind the times joined the schools and carried back with him to the country, if not always so much technical knowledge, at least a great idea of the joy of life and a passionate love for the farm work, for the fresh air, and for the smell of the black mould. Thus the farmers' children are taught to avoid the big cities. Thus they are tied to the soil by love for their work, and they direct every effort to developing the land to its utmost, in order that they may show the world that not only a living but even a surplus can be made on the farms as well as in the cities.

Among the staffs of the people's high schools may be found some of the foremost men of the day in politics and science, and the most prominent of their pupils become leaders in the parishes. Numerous societies have been organized to continue or supplement the high school education and to make the country life more interesting and attractive. Physical and mental culture go hand in hand and are developed through gymnastic societies; football, rifle and other sporting clubs; home industry schools; young men's and women's lecture societies; reading circles; singing courses; or large folk-meetings, which means the assembling of thousands of people in a selected beautiful spot in a forest where lecturers deliver addresses on national subjects. If a young farmer does not want to stay behind, he will have to join in most of these undertakings which keep him busy during his spare time. While all this seems hardly to deal with agriculture, these activities to which every farmer has been trained from boyhood make him interested in a large variety of matters and cause him to read numerous books, papers and periodicals, broadening his mind and giving him a clearer understanding of community life, thus forming the kind of intelligent and independent rural population which is the real foundation of true co-operation.

Agricultural Schools

The general agricultural school in Denmark is an offspring of the high schools at least in the fact that the spirit of the high schools prevails in these institutions.

The agricultural schools are all boarding schools. Lecturing forms a great part of the work; the students do not take final examinations (except in special courses) and no degrees can



The Royal Danish Agricultural College in Copenhagen

be obtained. Much real studying is done, therefore, and this activity is encouraged by the whole atmosphere of the place. Every day and every lesson is prefaced by a brisk song in which the whole audience join and during the spare time numerous entertainments are carried on either by the students themselves or at the initiative of the institutions.

The number of agricultural schools has been increasing ever since the first was started in 1849, and there are now twenty-two, of which several are particularly "small-holders" schools. They

Continued on Page 21

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Wouldn't You be Glad to Make Even Half the Money These People Do?

Right at Home—In Spare Time

Farmer's Wife Earns \$40 a Month in Spare Time



Mrs. James Hamilton

Mrs. James Hamilton, an Ontario woman, who has taken up Auto Knitting as a means of making money in her spare time, has written us enthusiastically about her experience. A bit of her letter follows:

"I am a farmer's wife with three children. I do most of our own sewing, all our baking, washing and ironing, besides the farm work, and up to date I have made \$235.00, having my Auto Knitter exactly one year. In four winter months, clear of all expenses, I made \$160.00 or an average of \$40.00 per month. The machine does all it is represented to do and when you are not working for customers the Company always takes your work and pays promptly for it."

Made \$325 in Five Months

Mr. Arlington Frazer, who lives in Ontario, had long been trying to find some paying work to do in spare time. Finally he solved the problem by Auto Knitting. Part of his letter follows:

"I have had my machine only five months and made \$325.00 with it in my spare time. It is the most wonderful little thing I ever saw. It has helped me out fine. This spring I got the new rug for the parlor and the house painted, and now I intend to put in the best garden I ever had, and the Auto Knitter is paying for it all. To anybody in the same circumstances that I was in I would recommend the Auto Knitter to help them out. There is nothing better for home use."



Mr. Arlington Frazer

Busy Housewife Clears \$237

Here is an extract from a letter written by Mrs. H. O. Stevens, a Quebec Auto Knitter worker:

"During the eight months I have had my Auto Knitter I have been able to clear, myself, \$237.00, after paying for my machine, and to buy the many things which were needed in our new home."

"The beauty of working on the Auto Knitter is that I am never afraid of having any socks left on my hands or not being able to make money as the Company guarantees to take every pair of standard socks at a fixed and generous wage, also replacing the yarn which has been used in the socks sent them."



Mrs. H. O. Stevens

Spare Hours Bring Her \$10 a Week

Mrs. F. J. Walther, another worker in Ontario, writes in part:

"I have my husband and three children, the eldest only four years, to work for and I always do my own sewing, but as a rule I make about \$10.00 a week just knitting for the lumbermen and the neighbors. Before I purchased the Auto Knitter I never had a fit dress or nice boots to go out with and neither had my children. Now I can dress with the best of them and so can my children and I can also get anything I wish with which to fix up my home. I also have a bank account for myself. I think to buy an Auto Knitter is the wisest investment that anybody can make."



Mrs. F. J. Walther

Earned \$305 the First Year

"The first six months after I got my machine," writes Mrs. N. J. Turner, of Ontario, "I made clear (after paying for my machine) \$135.00. I have had it now 13 months and have cleared \$305.00. I sell privately and make my socks in all sizes. I have bought several articles for the house and all our clothing for the winter. Both my husband and myself join in our praise for the Auto Knitter and will gladly tell anyone who wishes to make money at home to buy an Auto Knitter."



Mrs. N. J. Turner

Farm Worker Now Makes Money at Home, All Winter

Mr. Fred Harris, of Nova Scotia, has plenty of work on farms during the summer, but in winter work is scarce so he never could get ahead of expenses until he took up Auto Knitting. Here is part of his letter:

"I have no more dread of the long cold winters now as my wife and I can earn from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day and sit in a nice warm room to do it. I only wish I had known of the machine four or five years ago, I would have been much better off today."

"I am going out to work as usual this summer, but with a different feeling to what I started with last summer, as I feel now (thanks to the Auto Knitter), that life is worth living. By next fall our house will be paid for, when I plan to get another machine and make socks next winter, and between us we can earn from \$80 to \$100 a month. This is no dream as I have proved it can be done."



Mr. Fred Harris

HERE are six people who tell you from their own experience how to turn your spare hours into dollars; how to make money at home in spare moments; how to get a steady, profitable occupation that fits right in with your regular work and yet does not interfere with it.

You may have more spare time than these folks—or you may have less. But whether you have three hours a week or three hours a day, the stories of success set down here will interest you, because they show you how to make the best use of that time, be it little or much.

These people have tried the work, they know what THEY can do and have done with the Auto Knitter. Why not let their experience guide you into a money-making occupation for spare time?

You want more money, do you not? You want the things more money can buy. New furniture for the home, perhaps; clothing, pretty dishes—many of the things so dear to a woman's heart. Why not have them then—why not follow the example of others?

Auto Knitting is a spare time occupation—knitting fine all-wool socks on a machine known as the Auto Knitter. These socks, made on the machine many times faster than they could ever be made by hand, are fine, soft, comfortable and classy, and find ready sale among the stores—both big and little.

Guaranteed Market—Standard Rate of Pay

We will enter into a five-year Contract with you, at the time you purchase your Auto Knitter, to accept from you all the standard socks which you send in, paying you for them in cash at a standard fixed rate; also agreeing at the same time to replace pound for pound and without cost, the yarn contained in the socks sent to us.

There is no limit to the number of pairs you can send in to us under this Work Contract. You can work as much as you wish or as little as you wish—and you can send the product of your spare time to us and be paid for it at a fixed rate.

150,000 Pairs a Year

This year, Auto Knitter workers from all parts of the country are sending in more than 150,000 pairs of Olde Tyme Wool Socks for payment under the contract. To these folks we are now paying cash at the rate of more than \$18,000 per year, and shipping out yarn to the value of more than \$92,000 per year. And these figures do not include the large number of workers who make socks for friends, neighbors and local trade.

A High Average Perfection

Out of this large number of socks, sent in by workers all over the country, from new and old, from careful and careless, from novices as well as the experienced, less than 5% have to be laid aside and returned to workers as not being up to the standard set for the Olde Tyme All-Wool Sock. This shows the high degree of efficiency which the machine develops in the hands of the average worker.

Sold by Over 1,000 Merchants

These Olde Tyme Wool Socks sent in by workers are sorted and graded, packed and shipped to more than 1,000 dealers in all parts of the country, who find that the fine quality of these socks made on the Auto Knitter causes them to have a ready sale.

Write Today for Liberal Offer!

You have read here the stories of these folks who have found Auto Knitting a profitable spare time occupation. Now find out what Auto Knitting will do for you. Get full details. See how it may solve your more-money problem, help you to have many little comforts and luxuries that you could not otherwise get.

Send the coupon below for full particulars. Remember that the people whose successes you read of here owe that success to the fact that they acted! When they read our advertisement, they decided to find out at once just what we had to offer. They didn't postpone or make excuses. They wanted to turn spare time into money—just as you do today. They filled in and mailed the coupon—and found it the first step to more money.

You owe it to yourself to get the facts—at once. Just write your name and address in the space below—and mail today.

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A Perfect Antiseptic—Soothing and Healing if applied immediately to Burns, Bruises or Cuts.

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Seager Wheeler Grows Fruit

Some Experiences of the Famous Wheat Grower in the
Small Fruit Field

HORTICULTURE at this time is in its infancy if it has even yet arrived at that stage in the prairie provinces, if we except the vegetables, flowers and shrubs. In fruits we can find here and there a few who are attempting to grow raspberries, currants, etc. (small fruits). One might travel through Saskatchewan and Alberta and probably many parts of Manitoba and not find a single apple tree or plum tree bearing fruit or even planted. Farms and homesteads are bare of a single tree or shrub, when this big country might be made into a paradise in comparison to what it now is.

There is no reason why these large bare spaces cannot be transformed into a country worth living in—every farm with its shelter belt and fruit garden so necessary for home consumption. If these bare spaces were covered with farms surrounded by shelter belts, trees and fruit plantations, there would follow a change in the climate to an appreciable degree, with an increased rainfall and fewer hailstorms that now sweep over the country each summer.

What Will Grow

It is not my intention to go into this subject at this time, but to point out the possibility of fruit growing, and to interest some readers to think seriously on the subject and induce them to plan to make a start in this direction. Some of the fruits that can be grown are—apples, both crab and hybrid apples as well as some of the commercial sorts, plums of many varieties and species of good commercial size and excellent quality, raspberries, currants (white, black and red), cherries, gooseberries and even grapes, while not as good as hot house grapes they are of good quality and size. There are some other small fruits, as well as roses of all kinds and other perennials and flower-

ing shrubs. What more could one desire than some or all of the above fruits, for they all can be grown with some measure of success?

Simply because they are not grown at this time is no sound reason why they cannot be grown. It is all a matter of knowing just what varieties to select from and what kinds to grow, plus some faith and belief that these things can be done, and a few men to make a start. They will be followed by others and in the next few years I expect to see a change in the present conditions, when each farm will have its own fruit plantation, and also its shelter belt, which will naturally lead to more extensive tree planting. In presenting these possibilities of successful fruit growing I shall briefly tell of some of my own efforts along these lines in the past three seasons, and the results so far obtained encourage me in the attempt to induce many others to similar efforts.

Apples in Three Years

In the season of 1919, I was growing a crop of wheat on a portion of my farm. On this portion in the past season of 1922, I picked a few apples, not large ones it is true, but a promise of better things to come. I also picked a few fine plums of different varieties, about a dozen bunches of black grapes well ripened, in size similar to small Concord grapes, currants black and red, all we can use in the home, as well as quantities of fine raspberries, a few gooseberries, and roses of several kinds. Not much it is true, but taking into consideration that three years before this land was bare of a single fruit tree, it is something. But, better still, I have a promise of better things to come next season, as every branch from the ground up of several varieties of plums are loaded with fruit buds clear to the top

IF I WERE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

The Guide wishes to ascertain the views of its readers on the question of governmental responsibility towards the agricultural industry in the prairie provinces. We have decided that the best way to secure this information is to offer a series of prizes for the best letters received from Guide readers on the subject, What I Would Do if I Were Minister of Agriculture. The Guide offers \$30 in prizes:

For the first prize letter.....	\$10.00
For the second prize letter.....	5.00
For the third prize letter.....	3.00
For the three next best.....	2.00
For the six next best.....	1.00

It will be borne in mind that we have a Minister of Agriculture in each of our three provincial governments and also a Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa. It is not necessary, in writing these letters, to differentiate between the provincial and federal ministers and governments or their responsibilities towards agriculture.

We want the actual opinion of our farmer readers as to what our governments should do to assist in making agriculture more profitable and consequently more attractive to the people on the land.

Consider this question from its various angles, take plenty of time and talk it over with any person you like. It will necessarily involve a consideration of the point where governmental responsibility ends and individual responsibility begins. It may quite reasonably also involve the question of whether governmental assistance is more advantageous than self-help through co-operative organization. The Guide hopes to have a very large number of letters from all over the prairie provinces. Put yourself in the position of the Minister of Agriculture with the responsibility of spending the public moneys secured through taxation both direct and indirect. Decide what in your opinion you would do to assist agriculture if you were minister in that department of the government, and then send us your letter. An honest and thoughtful answer to this question will be a valuable contribution towards the solution of present-day agricultural problems.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED

1. Letters must be written only on one side of the sheet of paper and written in ink.
2. Letters must not exceed 600 words in length.
3. Name and address of the sender must be written on a separate sheet of paper, together with a statement of how many years you have been farming, size of your farm, whether purely grain farming or mixed farming and the distance from railway.
4. Letters must reach The Guide office not later than December 19. They may come much sooner if you wish.
5. No letters in this competition will be returned or answered. We will publish the best and as many as we have space for. Prizes will be awarded and paid as soon as letters are judged. Names of contributors will not be published if the writer so requests.
6. Address all letters, Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

The Grain Growers' Guide

branches. Some of these plums are only two feet from the ground, but are covered with fruit buds.

Space will not permit me to go into detail as to the different varieties I am growing, but I would point out that in the past when apples and plums were planted they failed to grow or bear fruit as they were not adapted to our conditions as they were on their own tender roots, consequently they died out or did not thrive. Today this is changed and nurserymen of the North now graft these varieties of apples in hardy Siberian crab roots, as the Siberian crab is hardy in the coldest part of the world where trees are grown. The same applies to plums, the best sorts are grafted on wild plum roots, and also there are hybrid plums that have been originated by crosses between the bush sand cherry and commercial plums, that come into bearing very early, often one year and two-year-old trees commence to bear fruit that is hardy even as far north as I am.

The sand cherry once so puckery and insipid in taste is now so improved that they are as large as the sweet commercial cherry, and some of them are equally as good eating and are as easily grown as willows. We now have raspberries that require no protection during the winter, that come through without any damage and bear fine large raspberries of good quality. The reason that so little of this fruit I have mentioned is now grown is simply because so few are aware of these facts. If more widely known there would follow more general planting of some or all of these fruits and anyone interested can grow on their own farm all and more fruits than they could consume and it would stimulate a greater interest in the farm and home life.

Varieties Growing

The following are the different lots I have planted up to the present season:

In 1920 I planted 56 apple trees, 61 plum trees, 3 cherry trees, 4 grapes, 36 black currant, 3 red currant, 4 dozen raspberries.

In 1921 I planted 28 apples, 100 Siberian crab seedlings, 20 plum trees, 100 seedling plums, 4 cherries, 17 gooseberries, 12 currants, 2 grapes.

In 1922 I planted 29 apples, 50 plums, 2 grapes, 6 dwarf pears, 12 cherries, 10 gooseberries.

No Winter Killing

In addition to these I have some other small lots and some roses that made a good showing. These different lots cover an area of some two or three acres. I have prepared an additional three acres for next year planting when I will have an area devoted to fruit of some six acres.

I have an assortment of each kind and in apples 130 trees and 100 Siberian crabs, 250 plums, eight kinds of raspberries and four kinds of grapes.

Up to the present time I have had practically no loss in winter killing, one or two trees injured by rabbits. Altogether the results obtained in three short seasons are very satisfactory.

When I first planted apples I was quite content if I only had blossoms instead of fruit, as I had not seen an apple blossom in 38 years. When I saw my first blossoms on my own farm since I was a boy it was a real pleasure to me.

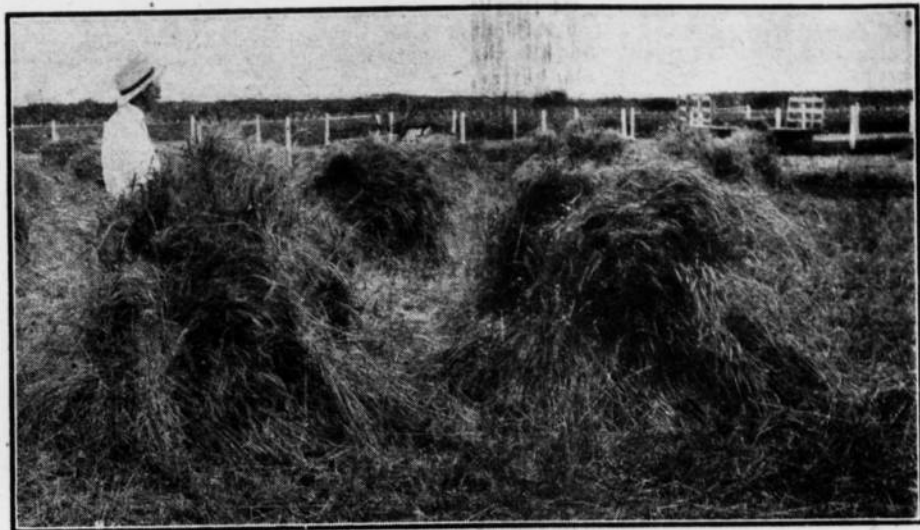
In concluding let me remark that Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota some 40 years ago were in about the same condition as we are now in the prairie provinces. The first comers in these American states brought with them apple and other fruit trees from more southern or eastern states and failed to grow fruit. But by persistent efforts and experimenting they now grow many kinds of commercial apples by the train load, as well as many other kinds of fruit that at one time could not be grown. Varieties have been originated that are suitable to their conditions and we are more fortunate as we can start where they left off and benefit by their experience, and grow today, with some measure of success, many of the fruits that they now grow.

It is largely a matter of knowing just what varieties to select from. At one time the pioneers in fruit growing were

Continued on Page 20

Kota Wheat

Canadian Agriculturists Give Opinions on New Variety of Common Wheat Which Has Sprung Into Popularity on Account of Its Rust-Resisting Qualities



A field of Kota wheat on the Manitoba Agricultural College farm. The ragged appearance of the sheaves indicates the weak nature of Kota straw.

KOTA is a variety developed by the North Dakota Agricultural College. In 1903, Prof. L. H. Bolley, of the botany department, introduced several varieties of wheat from Europe; among these were several durums. These were distributed under the designation, D.1, D.4, D.5 and D.7. The variety, D.1, proved to be quite rust resistant. Prof. R. L. Waldron, their plant breeder, and J. A. Clarke, of the federal department, were investigating rust resistance at the Highmore sub-station, and had among their varieties Prof. Bolley's durums. D.1, which had since been called Monad, was among the varieties investigated. In 1916, the year of the rust epidemic, they noticed a common wheat growing as an admixture with Monad, which showed considerable more resistance to rust than the other common sorts. This was selected out and increased. It is not certain where the seed came from originally. It is quite possible, however, that it is one of Prof. Bolley's introductions as it resembles in appearance his R.B.R.3. Because of its good record in the test plots, it was given the name Kota, the latter two syllables of the word Dakota. The seed that was increased was distributed to a few farmers. These men carefully increased the seed and retained the product until they had a quantity which is now being offered for sale.

Description

Kota is a spring wheat with a white straw and chaff. It has medium length spreading beards or awns. The straw is of medium length and not so strong as Marquis, being subject to lodging on the heavier soils. The kernel is a dull red color of medium size and slightly humped. The crease is wide and usually shallow, the brush short. The kernel is much longer and leaner than the Marquis. The threshed grain resembles more in appearance the Prelude. The head or spike resembles the Preston.

Yield

In the North Dakota tests it yielded considerably less than the durums, but about equal to the Marquis. It has only been grown in the field plots for one year at the Manitoba Agricultural College. The yields of wheat obtained on the variety test plots at the college this year are:

Marquis wheat	37 bus.
Ruby	37 "
Bobs	37 "
Kubanka	34 "
Kota	34 "
Preston	33 "
Red Fife	28 "

One reason for the low yield of Kota this year was the fact that there was practically no rust infection and the Kota lodged badly. From the yield standpoint on the lighter poorer soils it should be about equal to Marquis.

Rust Resistance

Due to the fact that there was little or no rust this season an estimate could not be made on its rust resistance

under our conditions when grown as a field crop. In North Dakota it has shown considerable more resistance than the other sorts. Drs. Hayes and Freeman, of the University of Minnesota, found the Kota resistant to several of the biologic strains of rust, but showing some susceptibility to others and considerable susceptibility to a few. It would seem, however, that the Kota is somewhat more resistant than the Marquis.

Quality

The North Dakota station has done considerable work in milling and baking the Kota. The following are the scores that were given to the bread made from the different varieties:

Marquis	95.5
Kota	94
Power Fife	91.5
Preston	92
Bluestem	91

This indicates that while Kota is not equal to Marquis, it is superior to many of the other varieties that are produced. In grading under the present system of grades the Kota would probably not grade much higher than No. 2 Northern.

Kota yields almost equal to Marquis. It is somewhat more resistant to rust. The milling tests show it to produce a slightly poorer bread than Marquis, but better than other common wheats. It would seem, therefore, that there might be a place for Kota in the districts which have suffered from rust damage year after year. In districts where the rust is only epidemic it would be more profitable to grow the Marquis as it gives better results in the no rust years. —T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College.

A Definite Declaration

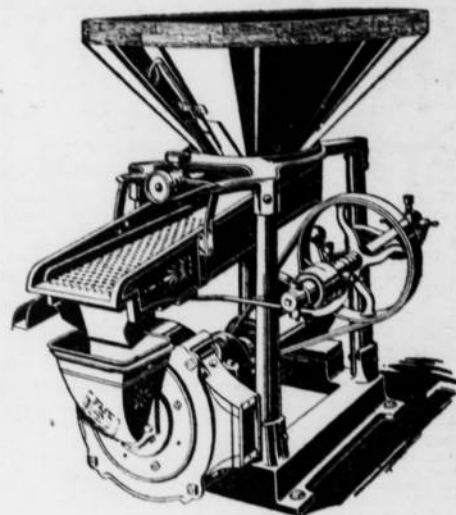
I am in receipt of your enquiry in regard to Kota wheat. We have grown this wheat in our experimental plots for the last two years, and do not think very much of it. While it is supposed to be immune from black stem rust, it is very susceptible to orange leaf rust, and last year was completely covered with rust. The straw is rather weak and goes down easily. The yields have not been as good as our best Canadian varieties. I think its value for Western Canada, if any, will be limited to its use by plant breeders for crossing purposes. —W. C. McKillican, Brandon.

Has Made Several Trials

The Kota wheat was grown at Saskatoon in 1922. In this test it produced an average yield of 24.2 bushels per acre, as compared to 18 bushels for the Ruby and 30.5 bushels for the Marquis. There was no rust at Saskatoon this year, so we were unable to make any observations in regard to its rust resistance. A test conducted by one of our co-operators at St. Hubert's Mission, Saskatchewan, is reported to have shown some rust. A test which I conducted at Brookings, South Dakota, some years ago, showed a little rust on the chaff in a bad rust year, but very little rust on the straw. Apparently

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Guide Classified Users Are Boosters - Why?

the chief value of Kota wheat is its resistance to rust.

Tests have not been conducted long enough to warrant us in making any positive recommendation regarding its use in Western Canada. The results above quoted would seem to indicate that where there is no rust Marquis will outyield it. Further investigations will be required before it should be generally recommended.—M. Champlin, Saskatoon.

Will Test Seed at Saskatoon

As a result of many applications received from farmers of the province, testing of seeds for germination and purity will be carried on this winter by the field husbandry department of the University of Saskatchewan. The tests will not be official, but the results will teach the farmers the quality of the seed they are using, whether it will grow and whether it is pure. Seeds which will be tested include all the common field crops, wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, sweet clover, peas, alfalfa, brome grass and corn. The laboratory is not equipped to test lawn grass and garden seeds.

Ten samples of seed will be tested free of charge by the department for each individual or company, while a charge of fifty cents per test will be made on all additional samples.

While the Dominion seed law provides that seed testing in germination and purity shall be done by the Dominion government seed laboratories, which are located at Winnipeg and Calgary, so many citizens of Saskatchewan have forwarded samples of seeds to the field husbandry department of Saskatchewan University for testing that it was decided last year to make germination and purity tests here, for the benefit of Saskatchewan citizens.

Suitable Corn Varieties

"It is good form in certain circles to throw rocks at men engaged in the agricultural colleges," says Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man., "but the rank and file of farmers appreciate their work. For my part I want to congratulate Prof. Southworth for his achievement in breeding Manitoba Flint corn. Walter James, of Rosser, and H. L. Patmore, of Brandon, were pioneers in the work of corn breeding for Manitoba conditions. To Dr. Bedford is due the credit of proving first of all that corn could be grown in our province.

"Prof. Southworth has succeeded in breeding a corn suitable for both fodder and grain production. I attempted the same feat and failed. Between 1908 and 1914 I tested out 50 varieties of field corn. In 1914, 30 varieties produced seed, but I found that in attempting to acclimatize varieties suitable for both grain and fodder production I was working on a 100-year job. Prof. Southworth has worked along the successful road that has carried the corn belt northward. He has bred a variety of corn suitable to local conditions. Of all the varieties of corn grown in North Dakota successfully, Northwestern Dent is the only acclimatized variety. Minnesota No. 13 was bred under conditions but slightly different from those existent in southeastern North Dakota.

"In 1908 I crossed squaw corn and an early flint from Bruce County, Ontario. Today we call this variety Huston Flint, after the district in which it was bred. It is as early as squaw corn, but the stalks are from four to five feet high and the ears are borne from one to two feet from the ground. It ripened seed corn in 1915 and 1917. In a four-acre field this season there was not one per cent. not true to type. It is not a fodder corn; it is a grain corn. I have no seed of this variety for sale and none will be offered for sale or placed in the hands of the public until I am satisfied that it is a heavy enough yielder to justify its use in place of such varieties as Improved Squaw corn or Gehu. I am working along the lines of securing the heaviest possible yielding strain of this corn without sacrificing its earliness. I do not believe it will ever be of much use in the Red River Valley; it is a dry land corn.

"In passing may I remark that Northwestern Dent ripens here every ordinary season, but owing to our light rain-

fall does not give a satisfactory yield of grain. The same applies to Quebec No. 28. Free Press also gives too light a yield. The different strains of Improved Squaw corn and Gehu have proven since 1908 the most satisfactory for grain production. They are more drought resistant than Northwestern Dent, Quebec No. 28 or Free Press.

"Speaking as an experienced corn grower, breeder and experimenter, I would say that the introduction of Prof. Southworth's Manitoba Flint will mean as much to corn growing in Western Canada as did the introduction of Marquis wheat to wheat production. It should prove the best variety of corn ever offered in the West. I have grown and tested all the varieties from which it has sprung, not alone in test plots but in fields varying from 10 to 30 acres.

"What the introduction of this variety means to the West the following extract from the 1921 report of the North Dakota Demonstration Farms will prove:

Cost of Production on Demonstration Farms, 1921

Crop	Cost per acre	Income per acre	Profit or loss per acre
Common wheat	\$11.42	\$9.42	—\$2.00
Durum wheat	13.55	8.30	—5.25
Oats	12.10	5.22	—6.87
Barley	11.14	5.06	—6.08
Rye	14.80	7.16	—7.64
Flax	8.54	7.17	—1.37
Sweet clover	12.97	19.29	*6.32
Corn	11.64	11.95	*.31

*Profit.

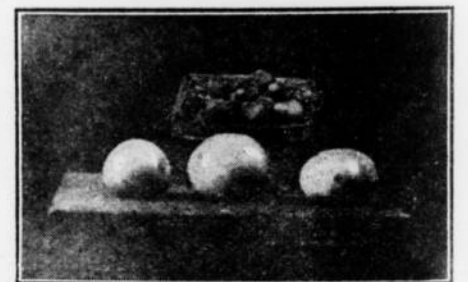
"Corn is most grown for grain and used in place of summerfallow.

"The following quotation from another North Dakota bulletin summarizing ten years' experience in 'hogging' down corn shows one possible use of corn in Manitoba:

"Corn which carries 30 bushels of grain per acre has fed out 500 pounds live weight of pigs per acre." Manitoba yields always outdistance North Dakota yields in small grain. Why not in corn?

"I propose Prof. Southworth's name for Manitoba's hall of fame."

Fruit in November



Apples found this month on Valley River Nursery Farm

W. J. Boughen, proprietor of the Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Manitoba, near Dauphin, informs The Guide that on November 3 his partner, H. H. Olson, found a little apple tree in the nursery which had borne three large apples this season and until that date had escaped discovery. Mr. Boughen believes that this is the farthest north that standard apples have ever been grown in Manitoba. The largest of the three apples was fully three inches across. They are smooth, yellow apples, firm and of good quality, and Mr. Boughen believes them to be the Patten Greening. The apples were not at all injured by the frost and in perfect condition.

On the same date Mr. Boughen picked a quart of strawberries from his Progressive everbearing plants. One acre of these Progressive everbearing strawberries which he planted in his nursery in May, 1922, gave a cash return for fruit this season of \$350, besides supplying an abundance of fruit for use by two families and donating samples to hundreds of visitors. Mr. Boughen reckons on planting 20,000 Progressive everbearing strawberry plants next spring on well-manured summerfallow. Last spring he planted about 500 plum trees, mostly Opata and Sapa, for a commercial orchard, and some 200 plum trees of many other varieties mostly on trial.

The possibilities of fruit growing in the Dauphin district have been demonstrated this summer beyond anything thought possible of attainment.

Determining Age of Cattle

Judges of cattle at local fairs are frequently asked the question as to whether the teeth or the horns of a cow should be taken as the more reliable indication of age. This question draws attention to a matter of considerable interest; for one who buys cattle from a dealer at stock yards, where breeding records are as a rule not available, must have some fairly reliable guide in definitely determining questions of age.

The fact that the horns of show cattle and of many pedigree animals have been scraped smooth and polished makes it necessary to depend entirely on the pedigree record or the teeth in deciding age. Until an animal is four to five years old the incisor teeth tell the story correctly. After that the wear of the teeth indicates age, but does not enable the observer to arrive at a definite conclusion.

Cattle have eight incisor teeth, all in the lower jaw. In the calf at birth two or more of the temporary or first incisor teeth are present. With the first month the entire eight incisors have appeared. Each of six stages in the development of the teeth is shown in the illustration at side.

As the animal approaches two years of age, the centre pair of temporary incisor teeth or pinchers are replaced by the permanent pinchers which at two years attain full development.

At from two and a half to three years the permanent first intermediates are cut and are usually fully developed at three years.

At three and a half years the second intermediates or laterals are cut. They are on a level with the first intermediates and begin to wear at four years.

At four and a half years the corner teeth are replaced, the animal at five years having the full complement of incisors with the corners fully developed.

At five to six years is a leveling of the permanent pinchers, the pinchers usually being leveled at six and both pairs of intermediates partially leveled and the corner incisors showing wear.

From seven to eight the pinchers are noticeably worn; from eight to nine the middle pairs, and by ten years the corner teeth.

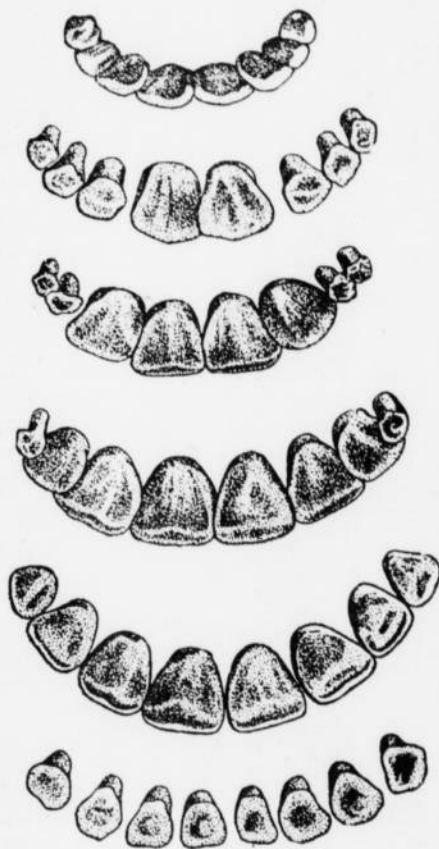
After six years the arch gradually loses its rounded contour and becomes nearly straight by the twelfth year. In the meantime the teeth have become triangular in shape, distinctly separated, and show the progressive wearing to stubs.

Most people "read" the rings of the horns incorrectly. At about two years of age a small ring appears at the base

of the horn and another at three years. Then these two preliminary rings fuse and almost disappear; but a deep ring soon forms and indicates the fourth year. Correctly to judge age from the horns one should count the smooth tip and the first slightly marked ring as representing three years, and add one year for each additional ring. In the aged animal there is a marked depression or lessening in circumference at the base of the horn which, together with loss of the broad parts of the incisors or great wear of those teeth, may be accounted unmistakable evidences of advanced age.

Stock Yards Dope

There are many buyers who consistently expect a salesman to price his stock considerably above the figure at which it will probably sell. These



"traders of the old school" insist upon more or less "dickering" and most of them would no more consider buying animals at the salesman's first price than they would of paying prime lamb prices for canner ewes.

At almost every primary market, however, there are one or more packer buyers whose dickering methods consist merely of a few phrases. "Run 'em over the scales," or "Too high; nothing doing," constitute their verdict after the stock has been priced and handled. In many cases, it is very nearly impossible for a salesman to further interest a buyer of this type after he has turned down an offer, so that an intimate knowledge of the individual buyer's methods often determines profit and loss for the shipper.

Among other complications that confront the cattle salesman are those arising from "split" shipments. There was a time several years ago when a shipment, split between two different commission firms, occasionally netted greater returns to the owner than would have been the case if the entire consignment had been handled by one firm.

Greater returns on split shipments were possible in those days because of the slipshod methods practiced in buying and selling. Card file systems, comparative checking of purchases and dressing sheets were unheard of at that time. Nowadays the ability of a salesman or buyer can be determined with a very fair degree of accuracy by simply referring to an index system.

Naturally he is anxious to keep his record as clear of mistakes as possible, and whenever a split shipment shows up, salesman and buyers are both on their guard. Each salesman handling the shipment is forced to increase his trading margin with a view of obtaining a price fully as high or higher than that which he believes the other salesman will get.

Continued on Page 18

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Chickens, 5 lbs. and under	16c	Geese, over 14 lbs.	18c
Fowl, over 5 lbs.	18c	Geese, under 14 lbs.	16c
Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs.	15c	Turkeys, young Toms, over 9 lbs.	28c
Fowl, under 4 lbs.	11c	Hen Turkeys, over 8 lbs.	28c
Old Roosters, lb.	10c	Old Tom Turkeys	25c
Ducks, over 6 lbs.	20c		

LIVE POULTRY

Chickens, over 5 lbs.	14c	Roosters, lb.	8c
Chickens, under 5 lbs.	12c	Ducks, lb.	12c
Fowl, over 5 lbs.	14c	Turkeys, young Toms, over 9 lbs.	23c
Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs.	11c	Turkeys, Hens, over 8 lbs.	23c
Fowl, under 4 lbs.	8c	Turkeys, old Toms	20c
		Geese, lb.	12c

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Guide Classified Users are Boosters---Why?

SPECIAL NOTICE TO AND EVERYBODY WISHING TO ENTER 300,000 EXTRA CREDITS

In order to assist those who have already entered The Guide's big \$10,000 contest and encourage more contestants, 300,000 extra credits will be given for each and every \$10.00 worth of subscriptions sent in by Wednesday, December 6th, 1922. All extra credits are in addition to the regular credit schedule.

Don't Forget

That the big credit offer, as shown below, closes Wednesday Nov. 29th, although the 300,000 extra credits are allowed on every \$10.00 in subscriptions mailed by you at your Post Office by Wednesday, Dec. 6th. This extra credit offer is positively the largest of the entire campaign, nor will anything just as good be offered again.

The Big Credit Offer Closes Wednesday, Nov. 29 Credits and Subscription Rates

This Schedule of Credits will apply on subscriptions mailed by you, at your post office, on or before Wednesday, November 29.

	Amount	Credits
1-Year Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide.....	\$1.00	10,000
3-Year Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide.....	2.00	30,000
5-Year Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide.....	3.00	80,000

Then 10% Reduction

2nd Offer---Opens Thursday, Nov. 30, Closes Dec. 13

This Schedule of Credits will apply on subscription mailed by you, at your post office, on or after Thursday, November 30, and up to Wednesday, December 13.

	Amount	Credits
1-Year Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide.....	\$1.00	9,000
3-Year Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide.....	2.00	27,000
5-Year Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide.....	3.00	72,000

Take Advantage of This---

The Great Big Opportunity of the Contest
BY ENTERING YOUR NAME NOW

Yes, this is the Biggest and Best Credit Offer of the entire Campaign. Nothing just as good will be offered our boosters after this big special period. The schedule of credits, as announced in previous issues, will be reduced 10 per cent. on Wednesday, November 29th, and the Big Extra Credit Offer as announced in this issue will be considerably reduced after Wednesday, December 6. Therefore it is up to you to do your very best during the period up to Wednesday, November 29. Then, again, work real hard right up to the last minute the following Wednesday, December 6. Send in every subscription you can secure by this period and be sure to get every possible credit allowance.

New Candidates

The real race is just starting in this gigantic Campaign. If you really appreciate what this big offer means to you, you will send in your Entry Blank immediately. This is the time to get your best work in, as this is positively the largest offer of the entire Campaign. The Credit Schedule is reduced 10 per cent. next week, and the week following will see a corresponding reduction in Extra Credits allowed on bulk subscriptions. You have the same opportunity to win as other candidates by reason of this tremendous offer. **DON'T DELAY—SEND IN YOUR ENTRY BLANK NOW.** Your entry blank when received at this office will receive every attention, and receipt books together with all necessary stationery and information will be forwarded by first mail.

Extra Credits

This big EXTRA CREDIT OFFER makes it possible for the real ambitious candidates to pile up a tremendous number of credits. Think of it, **FOUR BEAUTIFUL AUTOMOBILES** and 51 OTHER PRIZES besides a 15 Per Cent. Cash Commission to all those candidates who fail to win a prize.

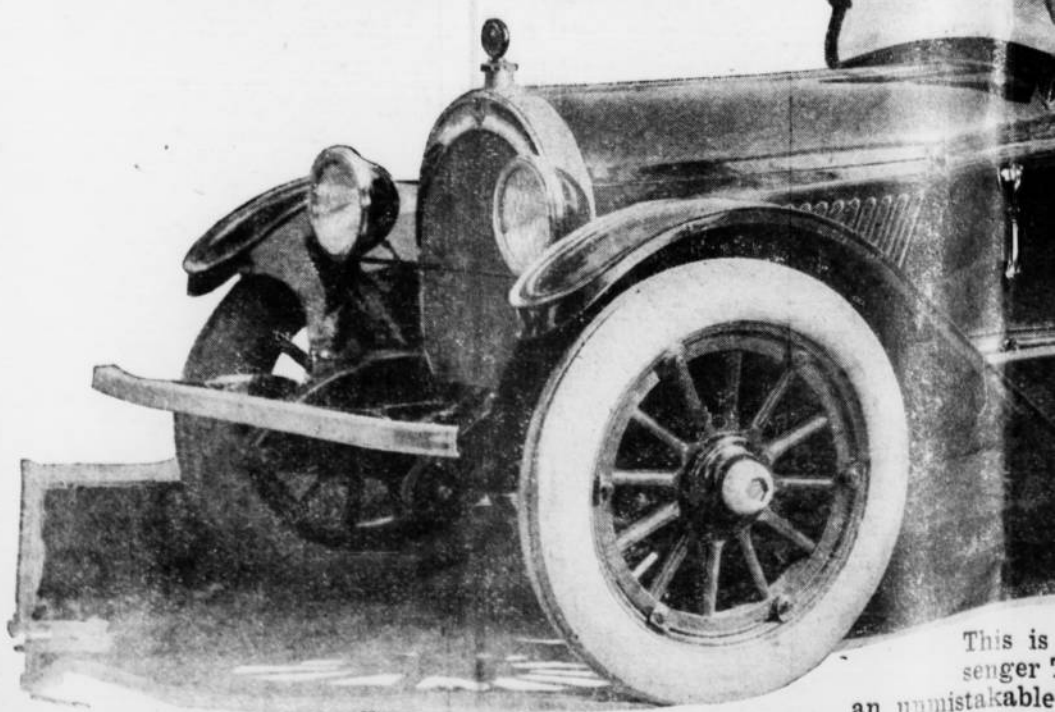
This offer will start real live competition amongst our boosters. The Campaign has already made a big impression not only with our readers but everywhere you go you will find it the most interesting topic of conversation. As a candidate you will find that your friends and neighbors are watching your progress, and that they will be only too anxious to give you any and every help in their power. **YOU** know what you can do, and the best time to begin is right now. **DELAY MAY MEAN THE LOSS OF A BIG PRIZE FOR YOU.**

Subscribers and Friends

Subscribers of The Guide or friends of candidates who wish to help the candidate of their choice with their subscription can do so by sending their subscription to the candidate or by mailing it direct to The Grain Growers' Guide, requesting that the credits due on same be placed to the credit of the candidate you name. Don't wait for your favorite to call; rest assured that he is working hard and taking subscriptions as he comes to them. Send yours in immediately and make sure that he receives the largest possible credit value.

1ST GRAND PRIZE OLDSMOBILE TOURING CAR

VALUE
\$2,675



UNIVERSALLY ADMIRER. Purchased from Breen Motor Co., and is on dis

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Aamodt, H. H.
Allen, Mrs. L.
Armstrong, E.
Armstrong, W.
Baird, C. H.
Barber, C. I.
Barager, C. I.
Bate, J. H.
Bayer, Scpp.
Beaubier, F. T.
Becker, O. C.
Bell, C. R.
Bellers, Wm.
Bergsteinson, G.
Bernski, E.
Beunid, Mrs. H.
Bills, Mrs. G.
Bisgard, Carl.
Black, James.
Blackburn, A.
Blackwell, R. M.
Blanchard, E.
Blocker, Erwin.
Boer, W. Den.
Boice, L. S.
Boice, A. T.
Boysen, W. C.
Bowie, W. V.
Braaten, A. S.
Bronenridge, R.
Brown, Mrs. R.
Brown, W. F.
Buhler, J. J.
Buhler, Mrs. J.
Burr, P. Leno.
Burry, C. W.
Cameron, C. C.
Campbell, Mrs.
Campbell, Miss
Campbell, R. J.
Campbell, Miss
Cardiff, S. G.
Carlin, C. L.
Carlsen, O. L.
Case, J. F.
Cates, Miss E.
Chambers, P.
Chetyrbuk, Wm.
Clary, H. D.
Cline, F. Bell

TO ALL CONTESTANTS

ENTER THE GUIDE'S \$10,000 PRIZE CAMPAIGN

YOU CAN WIN THE OLDSMOBILE

Enter Your Name TODAY

Candidates Nominated

Candidates names appearing below are those whose nominations were received up and including Wednesday, November 15. Nominations received after this date will appear in the December 6 issue.

Credits	Credits
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 60,500	Cook, J., Moose Jaw, Sask. 15,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Cramer, F. L., Bindloss, Alta. 15,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Crispin, H. R., Tregarva, Sask. 15,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Crouin, B., Tees, Alta. 15,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Cummings, J. F., Semans, Sask. 15,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Dancy, B. W., Strathmore, Alta. 15,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Davidson, Miss G., Millbrook, Man. 40,500
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Dillabaugh, R., Minnedosa, Man. 15,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Dillabaugh, C. H., Orton, Alta. 60,200
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Dobrowski, J., Cyrmie, Sask. 40,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Drum, A. Z., Crystal Springs, Sask. 15,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Dunham, G. T., Bromhead, Sask. 40,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Dunlop, J. N., Dunrea, Man. 300,100
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Dunlop, Miss B., Kelliher, Sask. 60,800
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Dunlop, S., Neepawa, Man. 15,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Eastman, N., Condon, Alta. 110,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Eggen, H. O., Oatton, Alta. 110,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Erickson, J., Kipp, Alta. 110,100
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Farnell, G. V., Sonningdale, Sask. 15,200
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Feinstein, C., Eyre, Sask. 15,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Ferguson, A. C., Weyburn, Sask. 15,100
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Finlayson, A., Cupar, Sask. 110,100
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Fisher, R. L., Gainsboro, Sask. 220,100
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Fletcher, Mrs. E. C., Hazenmore, Sask. 300,200
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Forsberg, A., Dunlavin, Sask. 15,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Foxcroft, C., Macrorie, Sask. 40,100
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Franson, Anton, Colonsay, Sask. 40,100
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Frederickson, F., Calder, Sask. 110,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Gabrielson, M., Leslie, Sask. 40,100
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	George, Miss M., Bowell, Alta. 60,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Gerdas, Mrs. Wm., New Briden, Alta. 15,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Gibbins, L. E., Rokeby, Sask. 15,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Gibbons, R., Brandon, Man. 15,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Giles, R., Brownlee, Sask. 300,900
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Gillette, H. L., Shaunavon, Sask. 15,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Goertzen, H. H., Hepburn, Sask. 15,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Goodman, T., Glenboro, Man. 110,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Gordon, W. E., Selkirk, Man. 300,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Gray, Alfred J., Crandall, Man. 15,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Grimson, S., Red Deer, Alta. 40,100
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Grundwater, D., Crossfield, Alta. 15,100
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Gulbranson, G. E., Gunderson, Sask. 110,100
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Haines, G. S., Oxbow, Sask. 110,200
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Halliday, Miss B., Oakburn, Man. 15,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Hamilton, A. W., Langenburg, Sask. 15,100
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Hancock, A. B., Kitsoy, Alta. 120,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Hanson, J. A., Ferintosh, Alta. 110,000
Adair, H., Horse Lake, Sask. 15,000	Harrison, M., Allegra, Man. 40,100

Credits	Credits
Hart, J., Pierson, Man. 40,000	Hawkes, Miss E., Hare Hills, Sask. 301,300
Hawkins, F. C., Windthorst, Sask. 15,200	Heller, S., Castor, Alta. 15,000
Henderson, R. G., Phippen, Sask. 15,000	Hengen, H., Macklin, Sask. 15,000
Hengen, H., Macklin, Sask. 15,000	Hengwood, A., Grandview, Man. 15,000
Hengwood, A., Grandview, Man. 15,000	Heshedahl, W. R., Preeceville, Sask. 15,000
Heshedahl, W. R., Preeceville, Sask. 15,000	Hetherington, Mrs. M., Kelliher, Sask. 300,100
Hetherington, Mrs. M., Kelliher, Sask. 300,100	Hjelt, Mrs. Alex., Steeleville, Sask. 15,100
Hjelt, Mrs. Alex., Steeleville, Sask. 15,100	Hoag, H. B., Bowden, Alta. 15,000
Hoag, H. B., Bowden, Alta. 15,000	Hopie, H. W., Floral, Sask. 300,700
Hopie, H. W., Floral, Sask. 300,700	Honarth, E., Broadview, Sask. 15,000
Honarth, E., Broadview, Sask. 15,000	Hooper, P. R., Paddle River, Alta. 110,100
Hooper, P. R., Paddle River, Alta. 110,100	Hough, A. A., Camrose, Alta. 291,200
Hough, A. A., Camrose, Alta. 291,200	Howe, Mrs. O. R., Mitchellton, Sask. 15,000
Howe, Mrs. O. R., Mitchellton, Sask. 15,000	Hunte, E. C., Darlingford, Man. 160,100
Hunte, E. C., Darlingford, Man. 160,100	Hunter, W. H., Olds, Alta. 100,200
Hunter, W. H., Olds, Alta. 100,200	Hyde, L., Westlock, Alta. 40,100
Hyde, L., Westlock, Alta. 40,100	Imme, F., Coutts, Alta. 300,000
Imme, F., Coutts, Alta. 300,000	Irvine, W. E., Star City, Sask. 300,000
Irvine, W. E., Star City, Sask. 300,000	Johnson, C. B., Wynyard, Sask. 40,500
Johnson, C. B., Wynyard, Sask. 40,500	Johnson, Miss S., Minnewakan, Man. 110,100
Johnson, Miss S., Minnewakan, Man. 110,100	Johnson, Carl, Manson, Man. 110,100
Johnson, Carl, Manson, Man. 110,100	Johnson, C. H., Bulyea, Sask. 110,000
Johnson, C. H., Bulyea, Sask. 110,000	Kallio, C. J., Tantalion, Sask. 40,100
Kallio, C. J., Tantalion, Sask. 40,100	Kawula, F., Calder, Sask. 40,000
Kawula, F., Calder, Sask. 40,000	Kelly, D. R., Harris, Sask. 15,000
Kelly, D. R., Harris, Sask. 15,000	Kennedy, Mrs. A., Eden, Man. 15,000
Kennedy, Mrs. A., Eden, Man. 15,000	Kennedy, M., Cremona, Alta. 15,000
Kennedy, M., Cremona, Alta. 15,000	Klaudemann, F., Stalwart, Sask. 40,000
Klaudemann, F., Stalwart, Sask. 40,000	Koh, E. B., Herbert, Sask. 300,000
Koh, E. B., Herbert, Sask. 300,000	Krack, E. R., Rosthern, Sask. 15,000
Krack, E. R., Rosthern, Sask. 15,000	Kraemer, F., Calgary, Alta. 301,400
Kraemer, F., Calgary, Alta. 301,400	Kvinge, N., Hawarden, Sask. 15,200
Kvinge, N., Hawarden, Sask. 15,200	Lake, Miss B., Asquith, Sask. 40,000
Lake, Miss B., Asquith, Sask. 40,000	Lambert, M., Oatton, Alta. 301,200
Lambert, M., Oatton, Alta. 301,200	Lee, A. T., Daleview, Sask. 40,000
Lee, A. T., Daleview, Sask. 40,000	Leidl, Mrs. P., Leipzig, Sask. 110,100
Leidl, Mrs. P., Leipzig, Sask. 110,100	Leslie, W. J., Tate, Sask. 40,200
Leslie, W. J., Tate, Sask. 40,200	Linglerde, P. B., Foremost, Alta. 60,000
Linglerde, P. B., Foremost, Alta. 60,000	Little, J. N., Hazenmore, Sask. 15,100
Little, J. N., Hazenmore, Sask. 15,100	Lockhart, Mrs. E. H., Lidstone, Man. 42,000
Lockhart, Mrs. E. H., Lidstone, Man. 42,000	Lowe, H. B., Baildon, Sask. 110,100
Lowe, H. B., Baildon, Sask. 110,100	Lutz, A., Yellowgrass, Sask. 170,000
Lutz, A., Yellowgrass, Sask. 170,000	MacDonald, Mrs. F. E., Cayley, Alta. 111,100
MacDonald, Mrs. F. E., Cayley, Alta. 111,100	MacDonald, C. P., Port, La Prairie, Man. 15,000
MacDonald, C. P., Port, La Prairie, Man. 15,000	Macdonald, W., Hazelridge, Man. 80,100
Macdonald, W., Hazelridge, Man. 80,100	Mackintosh, D., Bowman, Man. 300,100
Mackintosh, D., Bowman, Man. 300,100	Magnusson, J., Belmont, Man. 15,000
Magnusson, J., Belmont, Man. 15,000	Magnusson, Miss M., Kandahar, Sask. 60,200
Magnusson, Miss M., Kandahar, Sask. 60,200	Maloney, P., Carmichael, Sask. 60,100
Maloney, P., Carmichael, Sask. 60,100	Maloney, G., Kaleida, Man. 300,000
Maloney, G., Kaleida, Man. 300,000	Maloney, P., Carmichael, Sask. 15,000
Maloney, P., Carmichael, Sask. 15,000	Maroux, Miss M., A. Viscount, Sask. 15,000
Maroux, Miss M., A. Viscount, Sask. 15,000	Masson, C. L., Wood Bay, Man. 40,000
Masson, C. L., Wood Bay, Man. 40,000	Matheson, R. J., Woodnorth, Man. 40,100
Matheson, R. J., Woodnorth, Man. 40,100	Mauch, C., Three Hills, Alta. 15,000
Mauch, C., Three Hills, Alta. 15,000	Mayberry, W. M., Red Deer, Alta. 301,600
Mayberry, W. M., Red Deer, Alta. 301,600	Mayberry, Miss M. A., Minto, Man. 40,100
Mayberry, Miss M. A., Minto, Man. 40,100	Meier, T., Luseland, Sask. 15,000
Meier, T., Luseland, Sask. 15,000	Miller, P. E., Firdale, Man. 15,000
Miller, P. E., Firdale, Man. 15,000	Miller, C., Ponoka, Alta. 60,000
Miller, C., Ponoka, Alta. 60,000	Miller, Miss L. G., Elbow, Sask. 250,100
Miller, Miss L. G., Elbow, Sask. 250,100	Mitchell, Miss T. G., Hughenden, Alta. 15,000
Mitchell, Miss T. G., Hughenden, Alta. 15,000	Moerike, F., Dummer, Sask. 300,000
Moerike, F., Dummer, Sask. 300,000	Montgomery, H., Qu'Appelle, Sask. 15,000
Montgomery, H., Qu'Appelle, Sask. 15,000	Mordowan, J., Ingleton, Sask. 300,100
Mordowan, J., Ingleton, Sask. 300,100	Moore, W. H., Willowbrook, Sask. 140,000
Moore, W. H., Willowbrook, Sask. 140,000	Morden, C., Tilston, Man. 200,800
Morden, C., Tilston, Man. 200,800	Moreland, J. Jr., Crystal City, Man. 60,000
Moreland, J. Jr., Crystal City, Man. 60,000	Morin, Miss E. M., La Fleche, Sask. 65,100
Morin, Miss E. M., La Fleche, Sask. 65,100	Morrison, J. C., Old Wives, Sask. 301,900
Morrison, J. C., Old Wives, Sask. 301,900	Morton, W. L., Laurier, Man. 15,100
Morton, W. L., Laurier, Man. 15,100	McAllister, E., Eldora, Alta. 110,000
McAllister, E., Eldora, Alta. 110,000	McCowle, Miss N., Dauphin, Man. 15,000
McCowle, Miss N., Dauphin, Man. 15,000	McCraith, Mrs. W. E., Kiltoneil, Sask. 15,000
McCraith, Mrs. W. E., Kiltoneil, Sask. 15,000	McDonough, W. J., Edmonton, Alta. 40,100
McDonough, W. J., Edmonton, Alta. 40,100	McDougall, Mrs. W. F., Rhein, Sask. 15,000
McDougall, Mrs. W. F., Rhein, Sask. 15,000	McEwen, Mrs. J. F., Regina, Sask. 40,000
McEwen, Mrs. J. F., Regina, Sask. 40,000	McFadden, Mrs. L., Glenella, Man. 110,100
McFadden, Mrs. L., Glenella, Man. 110,100	McGorman, A. O., Arden, Man. 170,100
McGorman, A. O., Arden, Man. 170,100	McKenzie, L. J., Lethbridge, Alta. 110,200
McKenzie, L. J., Lethbridge, Alta. 110,200	McLachlan, Mrs. G. M., Hardisty, Alta. 300,100
McLachlan, Mrs. G. M., Hardisty, Alta. 300,100	McLean, J., Welwyn, Sask. 110,000
McLean, J., Welwyn, Sask. 110,000	McMillan, D. A., Arden, Man. 40,000
McMillan, D. A., Arden, Man. 40,000	McPeak, C., Doloy, Alta. 300,100
McPeak, C., Doloy, Alta. 300,100	McQueen, W. J., Langruth, Man. 304,200
McQueen, W. J., Langruth, Man. 304,200	McVeety, R. F., Swan River, Man. 15,000
McVeety, R. F., Swan River, Man. 15,000	Nelson, G., Doloy, Alta. 300,000
Nelson, G., Doloy, Alta. 300,000	Nelson, Mrs. R., Prince Albert, Sask. 60,100
Nelson, Mrs. R., Prince Albert, Sask. 60,100	Nielson, C. P., Craik, Sask. 15,000
Nielson, C. P., Craik, Sask. 15,000	Nicholay, R. W., Bengough, Sask. 230,000
Nicholay, R. W., Bengough, Sask. 230,000	Noble, W. C., Semans, Sask. 40,000

	Credits
Norris, N., Eston, Sask.	110,000
Norris, D. A., Medicine Hat, Alta.	15,000
Obermeyer, Miss J., Coronation, Alta.	15,000
Olafson, A., Eston, Sask.	110,100
Ostapovitch, J. P., Theodore, Sask.	110,100
Paddock, A. E., Biggar, Sask.	40,100
Patry, L., Clyde, Alta.	15,100
Patterson, W. J., Moosomin, Sask.	140,000
Pearson, O., Kipling, Sask.	110,200
Pearson, W., Edberg, Alta.	60,100
Pederson, E. A., Gibby, Alta.	40,000
Peters, D. J., Bangor, Sask.	40,100
Peto, H., Emerson, Man.	140,000
Pittman, F. J., Warner, Alta.	15,000
Prestlien, N., Hughenden, Alta.	300,100
Price, J. S., Delisle, Sask.	140,000
Pridham, L., Southey, Sask.	110,100
Rabenberg, T., Saskatoon, Sask.	15,000
Radburn, J. C., Ravenscrag, Sask.	15,000
Rak, S. J., Vonda, Sask.	15,000
Rawson, Mrs. H., Lang, Sask.	15,000
Redlin, R., Broderick, Sask.	15,000
Reynolds, R., Killarney Lake, Alta.	150,100
Richards, W. T., Vonda, Sask.	15,000
Richardson, Miss E., Alameda, Sask.	190,200
Roach, Wilmet, Douglaston, Sask.	113,200
Roberts, W. J., Ponoka, Alta.	110,100
Robertson, A., Crossfield, Alta.	110,300
Robinson, H. H., Griffin, Sask.	110,100
Roch, A., Spring Valley, Sask.	15,000
Rodd, G., Liberty, Sask.	40,100
Rollins, D. J., Balgonie, Sask.	60,100
Ross, R., Deloraine, Man.	110,000
Romanchuk, Wm., Stockholm, Sask.	80,000
Rouse, J. W., Imperial, Sask.	15,000
Russell, Mrs. J. F., Carman, Man.	15,000
Ryckman, A. H., Monitor, Alta.	40,000
Sagness, E., Birch River, Man.	300,300
Sauve, A., Legal, Alta.	15,000
Sawatzky, P., Wingard, Sask.	15,000
Scamahorn, B. J., Traux, Sask.	15,000
Schaltz, R., Trechu, Alta.	110,000
Scheibe, F., Ridgeville, Man.	40,100
Schmidt, Miss E., Dalmeny, Sask.	15,000
Schmidt, K. E., Dalmeny, Sask.	15,000
Shannon, G. R., Key West, Sask.	15,000
Sharpe, R. M., Edrans, Man.	15,000
Shaw, Mrs. C. E., Swan River, Man.	41,200
Sheldon, A., Wrentham, Alta.	15,100
Shelstad, T. W., Torquay, Sask.	160,100
Sigaleit, J., Ferintosh, Alta.	150,100
Simonson, H., Dunblane, Sask.	300,100
Sinclair, G., Belvoir, Sask.	110,200
Smith, Mrs. F., Keddleston, Sask.	210,100
Smith, D., Edgerton, Alta.	301,500
Smith, J. M., Macleod, Alta.	110,100
Stevenson, W., Woodnorth, Man.	191,400
Stickney, H. B., Morrin, Alta.	15,000
Strong, F. H., Rossendale, Man.	300,100
Sturlaugson, S. J., Elfrs, Sask.	15,000
Stutt, Mrs. W. G., Vaudara, Sask.	15,200
Swanson, W., Kipp, Alta.	15,000
Swanton, Miss E., Woodnorth, Man.	60,100
Swersky, R., Humboldt, Sask.	111,100
Swinehart, H., Hinton, Sask.	110,100
Tangar, A. A., Holden, Alta.	15,100
Thies, P. E., Wroxton, Sask.	300,200
Thompson, J., Bladworth, Sask.	15,000
Thompson, J. A., Langruth, Man.	15,000
Thorbergson, T., Churchbridge, Sask.	40,100
Tinant, E., East End, Sask.	60,100
Tobin, J. W., Leduc, Alta.	302,300
Toumond, A., Delisle, Sask.	110,100
Trwerdechlib, B., Northern Vy., Alta.	15,000
Tucker, E., Dauphin, Man.	15,000
Turnbull, Miss F., Stockton, Man.	40,000
Unterschlitz, Ed., Ft. Sask., Alta.	15,000
Urquhart, D. C., Saskatoon, Sask.	40,100
Vilberg, E., Stockholm, Sask.	110,000
Waffle, Mrs. W., Strassbourg, Sask.	260,100
Waldron, J., Glenelg, Alta.	40,200
Walk, M., Glen Elmo, Man.	15,100
Ware, F. J., Odessa, Sask.	60,200
Warner, M., Gem, Alta.	15,000
Wawro, W. J., Cedoux, Sask.	40,000
Weberg, Miss D., Blaine Lake, Sask.	110,000
White, G. E., Dacombe, Alta.	15,000
Whitesell, Mrs. D. A., Rimby, Alta.	15,000
Whitlock, G. W., Alask, Sask.	40,000
Wickland, E. E., Staynor Hall, Sask.	200,100
Wiebe, G. E., Myrtle, Man.	15,000
Williams, B. M., Herschel, Sask.	60,100
Willner, Miss A., Davidson, Sask.	301,100



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Catarrh and bronchial asthma now can be stopped once for all by the remarkable LAVEX home treatment which has succeeded in 50,000 test cases. Lavex kills the germ without the slightest irritation of the throat and nose membranes. Even head colds are now known to be caused not by drafts but by germs. In a few minutes from the first application your head clears like magic and you have delightful relief. That night you sleep easily. Catarrh is positively controlled in a few days. So confident are these responsible chemists, manufacturers of Lavex, that they guarantee results or no cost, no matter what condition or climate. Find out today about Lavex and this offer. No cost, no obligation, simply send name today, a post card will do, to MIGNEN CHEMICAL CO., 2120 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

GUIDE BULLETIN SERVICE

Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these Bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins are free to Guide readers upon request when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (3-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker.
2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
4. An Empire-Day Program.
5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
6. How to be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
7. Swat the Fly—Why and How.
8. A Home-made Dish Drier.
9. Short Cuts for Wash-day.
10. New Garments From Old Shirts.
11. How to Read Patterns.
12. Making One Pattern Do for the Girls.
13. What to Do in Case of Poisoning.
14. A Practical Way to Erect a Farm House Section by Section as Finances Permit.
15. Growing Plums in Manitoba.
16. Preparing for the Hatching Season.
17. The Why and How of Incubator Operation.
18. Growing Small Fruits.
19. Marketing Eggs in Alberta.
20. How to Lay Out a Farm Garden.
21. Systematic Planning of Housecleaning.
22. Canning Meat.
23. Sweet Clover Varieties.
24. Securing a Stand of Sweet Clover.
25. Harvesting and Pasturing Sweet Clover.
26. Harvesting a Seed Crop of Sweet Clover.
27. Silage Crops.
28. Feeding Silage.
29. Practical Experience with Silage.
30. Silage Machinery.
31. The French Silo.
32. The Pit Silo.
33. Removing Silage from a Pit Silo.
34. The Beef Ring—How to Operate.
35. Treating Grain for Smut.
36. Vines and Creepers.
37. Harvesting and Threshing Red Clover.
38. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
39. How to Refinish Furniture.
40. The Care of Floor Coverings.
41. Kitchen Mending Kits.
42. How to Soften Hard Water.
43. The Menace of the House Fly.
44. How to Plan a Summer Wedding.
45. How to Mix Whitewash.
46. How to Paint Your Car.
47. How to Judge Bread.
48. How to Pack Eggs for Winter.
49. How to Make an Ice Well.
50. Culling Poultry for Egg Production.

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On the other hand, the packer buyers who bid on this split are determined to buy as low as possible or not at all. Not only are buyers and salesmen much farther apart in their ideas of valuation, when splits are involved, but trading on shipments of this kind seldom takes place until late in the season. Moreover, each packer buyer, in his effort to pay less than the other, is disposed to ignore market values, their final bids frequently being 15 to 25 cents under the price which the owner has a right to expect.

In short, the packer buyer is under no obligation whatever to buy a part of a split shipment—which involves the risk of a red ink memorandum on the dressing sheet, while the salesman, ultimately, is forced to accept the best bid made.

Unless the market is in unusually good shape, the shipper who divides a single consignment between two firms, generally pays a big premium for the privilege. Two cuts of a feeder's shipment, sold on different days by different firms, is a much better way of comparing the merits of commission service.

Canadian Bacon Wins in England

According to a report received by the Dominion Livestock Branch, Gunns Ltd., Toronto, have been awarded a bronze medal in the class for colonial bacon, exhibited by curers only, at the Royal Dairy Show, London, England. New Zealand bacon was the only other with a higher standing.

The Canadian bacon was made from Yorkshire hogs, of the type which command a premium under the hog grading policy of the department. Gunns Ltd., are to be commended for the good standing in this competition, as also are the Canadian farmers who produce the type of hog that so successfully competed with other exporting countries.

Third Egg-laying Contest

Supt. McKillican, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, advises us that the 1922-23 egg-laying contest is well on the way. Entries for the coming year are as follows:

Heavy Breeds—Black Langshans, J. D. Lorimer, Neepawa; S.C. Rhode Island Reds, D. Thornhill, Stockton; Barred Rocks, Wm. Blair, Ochre River; W. R. Barker, Deloraine; Mrs. R. J. McNabb, Minnedosa; Rev. Walter Ward, Goodlands; W. J. Currie, Brandon; J. B. Beer, Brandon; White Rocks, John Routledge, Westbourne; White Wyandottes, Wm. Gregg, Desford.

Light Breeds—Anconas, E. H. Hobel, Brandon; S.C. White Leghorns, Mrs. M. E. White, Brandon; F. W. Allen, Winnipeg; F. Williams, Winnipeg; W. Davidson, West Kildonan.

Government-owned Pens—Not competing for prizes: S.C. White Leghorns, Manitoba Agricultural College; Barred Rocks, Manitoba Agricultural College, Brandon Experimental Farm; White Wyandottes, Brandon Experimental Farm.

The Progressive Conference

Continued from Page 4

allowed to make definite or implied pledges to the Imperial government without the knowledge of the Canadian parliament or people, the whole subject must be threshed out and the course laid down for Canadian statesmanship to follow. Imperial relations, international relations, the appointment of Canadian ambassadors to the United States and other countries are matters which must all come under review, and the most earnest consideration must be given it at an early date by Canada's public men. Had parliament been called with reference to the Near Eastern situation party lines would be split across, as they were when the Great War broke out, and the question should be settled in the calm light of peace, not under the stress and excitement of pending war."

Mr. Crerar also made a strong plea for the League of Nations, the only great medium for establishing permanent peace that had been offered to a war-weary world.

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Silver
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Will Make You Big Profits

A pair of our choice, pure-bred, Manitoba raised foxes is a money-making investment for any farmer. One of our customers said: "A pair of foxes pays me better than a hundred acres of wheat." And they are a lot less trouble to look after.

A splendid selection of choice breeders are now being mated. You cannot go wrong if you buy from us. Every animal sold is eligible for registration.

We provide expert advice on feeding, care, equipment, etc., also ranching privileges if required.

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Winner, International Fox Show, from the
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RANCHES: "The All Star," "The Peer-
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Write for prices and particulars.

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And How to Feed**
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129 West 24th Street, New York

"Neither do they Spin"

Continued from Page 9

most of the winter together. As a rule the litter arrives in the remote compartment of the larger house. The small house serves for the warm weather, and provides father an alternate retreat during the Jiggs-and-Maggie existence forced upon him by his crotchety vixen. The fox houses are weather proof, sound proof and light proof, for the young foxes eyes are sealed for 18 days.

What is Home Without a Cat?

Partial domestication does not seem to have affected the fecundity of foxes. Practically every vixen will breed. Down East fox farmers seem to have had trouble with females failing to nurse and eating their young. They keep battalions of tabby cats whose own young are supplanted by fox pups from incompetent mothers. Mr. Pollock doesn't keep a cat on the place. His experience leads to the conclusion that it is all a matter of proper feeding. Give them the right ration and the mothers will do their duty.

Another western fox rancher, commenting on the ease of raising fox pups in the West as compared with the East, attributes it to the fact that whelping in Prince Edward Island comes during the time of the spring thaw. The mothers get wet, with the consequent check to the milk flow, and more important still the pups become chilled. Western pups have passed the critical stage by the time wet weather arrives.

Comes September and it is time to end the long solitude of the males. Now, be it known, two silver foxes mated together do not give satisfactory results. Black males are mated with silver vixens or vice versa. From such a union about half the family will be black and the other half silver black. Once a pair produces the right kind of a litter they are mated for life. Foxes are strictly monogamous, they breed only once a year, and only between certain hours of the day. They will accept man's interference in their procreative destinies provided they are mated early enough in the season. It takes a little while to get used to the look of this new partner thrust upon them.

From the first of December till spring the foxes are never disturbed. Each fox farm is equipped with one or more towers giving a view of the whole area. Breeding begins January 10. An observer sitting in the tower for the five noon-day hours every day can calculate the date of every litter's arrival. Visit a new litter and you make trouble, for as soon as the mother's secret is discovered she will move house, bag and baggage, regardless of the severity of the weather. Moreover, it is futile, as nothing can be done till the pups are ten days old.

Farmers who know what constructive breeding has done for the various breeds of farm livestock will ask if anything has been done towards the improvement of the wild fox. Some increase in size has been effected, but it has been discovered that growing a bigger fox tends to make the fox coarser. We have in Canada two native species, the Eastern and the Alaska fox. The latter is larger and coarser haired. When crossed with the Eastern fox the progeny show the cardinal defect of the grosser parent. Furthermore there is not a proportionate difference in the size of a pelt from a larger fox. These observations make it seem wise to be satisfied with the size now attained.

With all our pure-bred stock, inbreeding has been largely practiced to bring them to their present stage of refinement. Fox breeders have discovered that for them inbreeding is a dangerous thing. More than 20 per cent. consanguinity predisposes to rickets and a high death rate in young foxes.

Owing to the heavy demand for breeding stock, not many animals have been slaughtered on the Lockport ranch for their pelts. But in this respect one improvement has been wrought. Up till recently fur animals were killed by the rather inhuman method of pressure over the heart. Last fall, Mr. Pollock killed his animals by hypodermic injections of strychnine. Death is instantaneous and 30 cents' worth of the drug killed as many animals.

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Autoloader

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This 22 Cal. hammerless repeater is famous for its extraordinary smoothness, fine balance and perfect accuracy.

Made in light weight, 22 in. round barrel, also in 24 in. octagon barrel for target and general use. Easily one of the most popular sporting rifles in the world.

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Bottom ejection.
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Magazine, 15 cartridges.
Length, 37 inches.
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The New Remington Model 24 Autoloader the latest product of Remington skill and resource. Allows very rapid fire. Only need pull the trigger for each shot—recoil ejects and reloads. Has finest qualities of balance and accuracy. "The ideal arm for the rifle enthusiast, man or boy."



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Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 22-44



Seager Wheeler Grows Fruit

Continued from Page 12

forced to give protection to most of their fruits, but today varieties are originated that require practically no protection.

Hardy Varieties Needed

The varieties of raspberries grown in the past required winter protection by laying down the canes and covering with soil. Two kinds that I am at present growing, viz., Sunbeam and Ohta require no protection. Canes standing from five to seven feet high come through clear to the tip without any injury, while some other sorts froze clear to the ground and naturally bore no fruit the past season. Although the number of kinds of fruit that we could grow are limited to a few in number these may be increased in time. In apples we have the Siberian crab—also the commercial crab of several varieties and the hybrid varieties between the crab and large commercial apple, in size and quality between the crab and commercial sorts, also a few varieties of apples of commercial size.

In plums there are quite a variety to choose from, several named sorts of the improved native sorts. Also the hybrid plum crosses between the sand cherry and best commercial plums. These are in size and quality equal to some of the best plums. Also crosses between the native improved and best commercial sorts.

In cherries we have the improved sand cherry some of which are as large and in quality equal to some of the best

commercial cherries. In grapes, the number is limited to one or two that are hardy or fairly so, but no doubt these will be improved upon. It is almost a certainty that we may be able to grow certain pears in the near future though these may be in the dwarf class. In raspberries there are several kinds to choose from that can easily be grown. Currants and gooseberries, and strawberries improved choke cherries, Saskatoon berry, buffalo berry.

These are some of the fruits that may be grown by those interested sufficiently to give them a trial in a small way at first, adding to the plantation from season to season until every farm has its own small fruit garden.

Early Bearers

In the East and South where apples are grown, trees do not come into heavy bearing very early. In the West the kinds I have referred to come into bearing early, sometimes a year or two after planting. The plums, especially the hybrid class, sometimes bear fruit at one or two years old. One or two-year-old trees bear the season after planting. Some of these when only two feet high. The everbearing strawberries the first season planted bear fruit, raspberries the season after planting, so that one does not have to wait long before they can pick their own fruit.

Personally I am confident that we can grow all these fruits necessary for home consumption. It is quite natural to expect that in time improvement in size and quality will follow. All we want is to get people interested and to know of these possibilities, and make a start until production will increase by leaps and bounds. At this time I have touched only on some of the possibilities. Another season I may be able to give more details as to results I obtain in respect to the different varieties I am growing myself, and as to methods of planting and culture in so far as my experience allow me.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 8

SASKATCHEWAN

Convention Resolutions

It is the intention of the Central secretary to mail to every local of the association copies of all resolutions forwarded by locals, to be brought before the annual convention, which are to hand not later than December 31. It is essential that every delegate should be thoroughly familiar with every question that is brought before the convention if he is to give an intelligent vote

thereon, and this familiarity can be secured only by previous study. Secretaries of locals are asked, therefore, to see that resolutions intended for the convention are forwarded to the Central office in good time, and preferably early in the month of December. The convention this year is to meet at Saskatoon on Friday, January 26, 1923, and not in February as is usual.

New Local for Neudorf

At a meeting held at Neudorf, on November 4, at the call of E. H. Clayton, of Dubue, a committee was appointed in connection with the membership campaign, which also was charged with the organization of a local at that point. All necessary supplies and literature have been sent out for the purpose, and it is hoped a real live local will result. The committee consisted of the following, viz., Jas. Brown, J. J. Neibergall, John Banart, J. H. Neibergall and Phillip Pillar.

Sunny South Will Carry On

In spite of discouragements and financial difficulties the members of the Sunny South local, at Indian Head, are determined to "carry on"; so states the secretary, Frank O. Burrill, in a letter to the Central office.

While the district has enjoyed good crops, the sheriff has been at work, and money is not plentiful. Yet this notwithstanding the Central fees are to be forwarded at an early date.

Crocus Vale Organized

A new local of the S.G.G.A. has just been organized at Kinley, Sask., under the name of "Crocus Vale G.G.A.", with an initial membership of eighteen "souls," as the mariner says. The officers are Otto Young, president; A. D. Drayer, vice-president, and Robert Cowell, secretary-treasurer. The new local is in District No. 6, of which John Holmes, of Asquith, is director. A copy of the suggestive program of Winter Studies has been forwarded to the secretary, with the hope that the members will be able to make good use of it during the next few months, and thus help to make them really "souls" of the movement.

Agricultural Economics

The Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture is doing excellent work, not only in developing co-operative methods in the shipment of farm produce and supplies, but also in educating the farmers of the province in the problems of co-operation.

What the Pamphlet Covers

Last winter the branch prepared and

issued a short history of co-operation for the use of agricultural co-operative associations and locals of the S.G.G.A., and the demand for copies has led to the preparation of another paper dealing with Agricultural Economics. In this paper an attempt will be made to cover the following ground: (a) What is meant by Agricultural Economics? (b) What are the Economic Problems with Which the Farmer has to Cope? (c) The Marketing Problems Brought About by Agricultural and Industrial Expansion. (d) Why Have we a "Middleman" System? (e) Will Farmer Co-operation Solve Marketing Problems?

This should be a valuable contribution to our western co-operative literature, and anyone requiring copies—which may be obtained free of charge—should forward their applications direct to the Commissioner of Co-operation and Markets, Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Regina.

Colleston Shows Sympathy

A story is told of a Quaker who, on hearing a man sympathizing with his friend on some misfortune which had befallen him, turned to him and said: "Friend, I am sorry five shillings. How much art thou sorry?" In like manner the members of the Colleston G.G.A. have shown their practical sympathy with the work that the Central office of the S.G.G.A. is trying to do in the interest of the farming community.

Realizing that the new method of organization adopted this year is more expensive than that formerly employed, the members recently "decided quite readily" to contribute the sum of \$18 to the Central funds, this being at the rate of 25 cents per member. The letter of the secretary, W. J. Plaxton, concludes: "Hoping that the move made towards better organization will succeed, and help to better the farmers' cause." Colleston has at least done what it could to turn the hope into a reality.

Highworth Farmers Organize

A local of the S.G.G.A. was organized in the Highworth school district, in the neighborhood of North Battleford, on Tuesday evening, November 7, by J. Horrell, chairman of the constituency committee, who, along with C. C. Davies, addressed the meeting. H. Wyatt, of Highworth, was elected president, and M. Wing, of the same postal address as secretary. No report is yet to hand of the number of members enrolled.

New Local at Hoey

The farmers of the Hoey district, south of Prince Albert, Sask., have realized the need for organization. They did not wait for the membership campaign, but organized themselves into a local, with the name of Bastness G.G.A., on November 4, with an initial membership of nine. J. J. Audvaag, is president; Marvin Mickelson, vice-president, and Helmer Bastness, secretary; Tom Nelson, George Lee and L. Bastness were appointed directors. The local is in District 12, of which A. Baynton, of Duck Lake, is director.

Hungry For Information

The Shaunavon local of the S.G.G.A. is planning to have a debate every two or three weeks during the winter, and Harry L. Gillette, has made application for literature dealing with the debates outlined in the winter program, and also literature on Proportional Representation and the Senate. "Send this literature right away so that I can get to work," says Mr. Gillette.

Hudson Has New Secretary

C. R. Morrison, formerly secretary of the Hudson local, has left that district, and has therefore been compelled to resign the secretaryship of the local. He has taken up his residence at Pathlow, Sask. L. W. Worrill, of Hazenmore, has been appointed secretary of the Hudson local in his stead.

Change of Organizer

Owing to his location Percy G. Sparkman, of Gerald, who was appointed organizer for the municipality of Langenburg, is unable to accept the responsibility, and W. Wilke, president of Langenburg S.G.G.A. has been requested to undertake the work.

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Denmark's Agricultural Schools
Continued from Page 10

vary in size from twenty to three hundred pupils each and the farms connected with them range from fifteen ha to three hundred ha of first class agricultural land.

At first the courses were of five to six months' duration in all the schools except one where the training, in this case partly practical, lasted for two years and closed with an examination. During recent years, several schools have succeeded in keeping many farmers' sons for study during the summer months also, thus making nine-month courses.

Perhaps the most interesting fact about common agricultural education in Denmark, as compared to that of other countries, is that all the schools are private concerns, only partially supported by the government. Most of them have been owned originally by the directors themselves and then later on, as they grew bigger, the farmers in the surrounding districts have taken shares in the undertakings. In that way the farmers are personally interested in the school-work and keep in close touch with the institutions.

The Royal Danish Agricultural College

The Danish Agricultural College is a state concern and degrees may be obtained there not only in general agriculture, but also in dairying, horticulture, veterinary, forestry and land-surveying.

The number of agricultural students has been increasing since the start, and about 80 now graduate every year. Besides these, quite a number of young farmers are studying for shorter periods without the intention of being graduates, as they wish to return to their practical farm work. In comparing the number of graduates with other countries it should be remembered, that the practical farmers receive their education at the agricultural schools and at the high schools, while the graduates of the college mostly supply the staff of scientific workers, i.e., teachers, county agents, managers and plant breeders for seed firms, secretaries for the various agricultural societies, etc., and, in general, the members of the "civil service" of Danish agriculture.

In addition to the fundamental sciences which are taught during the first one and a half years of the course, the students are trained in laboratory exercises including chemistry, physics, botany, plant-physiology and microbiology, and, during the summertime, practical training in agricultural surveying is obtained. The second year of the course is devoted entirely to agricultural subjects. In such a country as Denmark, where the climatic conditions afford possibilities for growing a large number of different plants, the teaching of the various subjects in connection with crop production, plant breeding, soil management, etc., naturally plays a prominent part, but at the same time much attention is paid to the teaching of the various phases of feeding, breeding, housing, marketing and management of the livestock, the great "factory" for converting the raw material from the field into butter and bacon.

Among other subjects taught may be mentioned: the history of Danish agriculture, agricultural statistics, farm management, farm bookkeeping, plant diseases, farm engineering and agricultural industries. It should also be stated that, during the last few years, lectures have been given regularly in the geography of the world's agriculture.

Graduates desirous of obtaining further education in special lines, as, for instance, field crop production or animal husbandry, may join the postgraduate courses extending over about two years. It is generally understood that a course is not completed until the students have been for a trip abroad, and many are studying for a period in foreign countries. Some few of them remain abroad and are helping to encourage the development of other countries' agriculture along the lines of the Danish system. But the majority return to their native land in order to do their share in the further development of Danish agriculture.—Reprinted by permission from World Agriculture.



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The Countrywoman

On Table Talk

THE day of hanging mottoes on the walls of our homes fortunately seems to be passing with many other fashions. If we were to advise using them at all we would insist on one particular one being hung in the dining-room. It would be clearly printed and so hung that its meaning would sink into the consciousness of every member of the family. It would read "Drop your grouch all you who enter here." And it would be woe to the person who broke that instruction.

If there is one time above another when cheerfulness, yes even gaiety counts it is at the meal table. A hearty laugh is one of the best and the cheapest digestive agent. Good cheer and laughter, then should be the rule around the board, and all that is sad, unpleasant or worrisome should be abandoned. The dinner hour should be made the shining hour of the day.

The mere mechanical process of conveying food to the mouth is not what makes meal-time such a happy experience. Rather it is, this accompanied by the comradeship of other human beings, the pleasant pause in the day's tasks giving opportunity for conversation that makes dining an event to which we look forward and back to with a sense of pleasure.

Someone has said that "Our table manners are a touchstone of culture," and yet too few of us give little thought to them. Occasionally in the privacy of the family circle some let the worst side of their nature come to the surface. Of course there are families and families. Some make mealtime the occasion for airing pet grouches and troublesome worries. We have all seen homes where the table conversation is limited to adults, and the children speak only in whispered tones, their faces expressing an evident dread of correction. That home is on the fair way to developing timid cold and unsocial members for future society. Then there is the home of the very opposite type, where the "up and coming" young members of the family monopolize the whole meal hour with a recital in minute details of the events of the day or carry on another skirmish of a standing quarrel. This is as equally objectionable. In some homes the men only carry on the table conversation, and it is almost entirely confined to farm topics, till one could fairly scream in protest.

Without too apparent effort this can be changed. The evening meal affords the best opportunity for a social time, try some of the following suggested by the Montana State College of Agriculture, and "start something" as the small boys say.

Insist that everyone have a fresh hairbrush and a face shine.

Every member of the family tell of some interesting thing seen during the day.

Have a geography night, a history night, a grammar night. On geography night have some one tell something interesting about, say, India. Locate some place mentioned in the newspaper, etc.

Guess initials, riddles, conundrums—they are good wit sharpeners even beating mathematics as a mental developer.

Let the person who gets the best laugh from a joke told, choose something he or she likes best for the next meal.

Make up table games that include everyone.

Penalize the person who talks about himself, the person who gossips, who passes ill-natured remarks, who criticizes the food, or who talks over the business of the day, in other words who "talks shop."

Try this plan. Cheerfulness will pay in health and contentment for the whole family.

What a Questionnaire Does

The next best thing to an extensive survey of farm homes is a questionnaire. In a certain section of the country 103 homemakers, when answering queries about their laundry equipment, revealed

many interesting facts about the way in which the family washing is done on average farms. Of the 102 women, two per cent. "sent out" their washing; 25 per cent. used a washboard and a tremendous amount of elbow grease; 40 per cent. employed hand machines; while 33 per cent. possessed power washers.

In figuring out the time consumed when using these three types of equipment the following results were found. The homemakers who had to use the outfit of washboard and elbow grease took four and three-quarters hours per week to do the family wash. Their sisters with hand-power machines did the work in three hours. The fortunate people who owned a gasoline engine or an electric plant, boiled down the washing to two hours.

One of the immediate results of the questionnaire was that ten families have since purchased power washers. They calculate that 1,360 hours will be saved each year through installing machinery for doing one of the heaviest jobs of the home. If it had not been for the questionnaire those people might never have found out how much precious human energy was being wasted by using inadequate equipment.

Women's clubs throughout the West are urged to take time to answer a questionnaire when the extension service or the Central office sends one out. In a vast country such as this it is an impossibility for people to collect information from individual homes, so they have to rely on the questionnaire as a substitute for a personal survey. It mirrors the conditions under which women are working, and enables the experts to suggest ways and means of easing burdens. Unless the residents of rural districts co-operate with the authorities it is impossible to give them their full share of assistance.

A Personal Allowance

The question of having a personal spending allowance is a matter which is of keen and intimate interest to the married woman. It is a question which has never been satisfactorily settled in a general way. The Countrywoman this week prints two letters received from farm women on this topic, and also opens these columns for further discussion by either men or women.

The Farm Mother's Income

In a dream—or nightmare, according to point of view—of a future state one can see each adult contributing of his ability and strength to the service of the state, and being remunerated in proportion to the service rendered.

A woman then, being an individual, would receive an income. A mother, as the greatest asset of an enlightened state, would receive a salary. This might rather astound the farm woman of today, accustomed to the humiliation of asking the privilege of purchasing some cotton stockings. She might become so delirious with the joy of contributing as of right her share to the family budget that with the surplus she might indulge in silk underclothes, like other women. But I think not. Living close to nature brings a sense of proportion.

As things are, however, there are two



Farm Friends

points of view—mother's and father's—and each family has to find its own middle course between them. Mother's view is that her unmarried contemporaries are earning good salaries, have a holiday every year, wear clothes that fit, and apart from definite hours of business can go where they like, when they like, an dare—blessed word—independent.

Father's view is that his own income is utterly uncertain, that in a good year mother shares the results, that, good year or bad, he has to pay all the bills, that he is economically responsible for the whole family, mother included, whether or not they are able to work, that he allows himself no separate income—(why should he) to mother? And lastly, that he does all the work anyway. Woman's work could be done in half the time and better too by a man. Only when in illness the time comes for father to try out this theory it is remarkable how quickly another woman is found to do mother's work. The explanation given being that all these fiddling little jobs are not man's work anyway.

So each family has to take their own middle way. In some, father may see a little of mother's view; in most he is sure his is the only possible view, and mother tries to see eye to eye with him, and feels anyhow that money and the power over money is only a very small thing really, that what matters most is a peaceful home for the hardworking farmer and the dear little arms of the children around her neck.—Mater.

Should I Have an Allowance?

Should I have an allowance of my own, with no one to say "What in the world did you buy that for?" Give me a moment please to gaze away out over my beloved prairie and ponder the question. Why does my heart seem to swell and a stray tear come to my eye when I take time to look out over the acres of my prairie home meditatively. I think it is mostly because it is my own; something that I chose for myself of my own free will; something that I have had to fight for—yes, there were times when I had to hang on tooth and nail, such piles of work, my body tired, my resolution flagging, yes, and I hate to remember it, my apron dirty. But all the days have not been that bad, and little by little, bit by bit, I am helping build a home worth more than Rockefeller's millions, and why do I love it so—because it is indisputably and undeniably my own.

Now, what about the money I spend? Is it my own? I have four children, and I have spent approximately one hundred and fifty dollars this fall on clothes. I am more saving than my husband on the clothes question, I do not believe in even a few fancy dresses when our furniture is the roughest kind and our obligations more than we can meet. I make over everything that can be made over and save in every possible way. Consequently my husband never objects to my clothes expenditures. So far, so good. But come to my next item, the groceries. I am an ardent student of food and food values. Friend husband half believes what I tell him I have read, but half the time he classes my brown bread and all its mineral values as "pig feed," and my spinach and other greens as "grass fit for nothing but the cows." I usually have a good garden, but this year for several reasons, my harvest was almost nil, which leaves me short of certain kinds of foods, as a direct result of this I put a case of tomatoes and one half case of corn on one of my last grocery lists. On glancing over the latter before pocketing it for town, friend husband's eyes widened a little and he rather sarcastically remarked, "And who's going to pay for all this?"

It wasn't that I was extravagant in my demands. I could easily have proved it given a chance that we would use less cake, less canned and dried fruits, less laxative and blood toning medicines, be more healthy and consequently get more work done by my choice of diet. But I wasn't asked for any reasons; my list had deviated from what

Continued on Page 24

COWAN'S COOKERY COLUMN

Cocoa Walnut Cake

2/3 cup butter
1 cup sugar
Yolk 3 eggs
1/2 cup milk
1/8 teaspoon cinnamon
5 tablespoons Cowan's
Cocoa
1 3/4 cups flour
2 1/2 teaspoons baking
powder
Whites of 2 eggs
1/2 cup walnuts
(chopped)
1 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 teaspoon salt

Method:—Cream butter, add sugar gradually. Add beaten eggs yolks and beat vigorously. Mix and sift dry ingredients, Cowan's Cocoa, flour, baking powder, cinnamon and salt three times. Add alternately with milk; add vanilla and fold in whites of eggs beaten stiff. Add chopped and floured walnuts. Turn into a greased and flour-ed pan and bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes. Cover with cocoa icing and decorate top of cake with walnuts.

COWAN'S Perfection Cocoa comes packed in tins and thus retains its delicious flavor.

G130

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Crusty's Coup

Continued from Page 7

burglar across from Crusty gasped with pent-up excitement.

Suddenly, the Bonnie Belle's motor gave a tired gasp and her spinning flywheel slowed down as though from utter exhaustion. She whined like a live thing in pain. His darling's plaint was not lost on Crusty's attentive ears. In a trice he had turned up a tiny set screw on the carburetor.

"She was crying for more gas," he explained.

Meanwhile the Smarty sped up the trough of the wake. She was within twenty yards of the fleeing boat now. Already, the police officers aboard rose and prepared for action.

But their preparations were premature. The Bonnie Belle seemed to realize the moment for supreme effort had arrived. Slowly but surely she regained her lead. The endurance of her great, wide-bored cylinders was commencing to tell and the light-weight motor behind was fagging, fagging. Soon one of her cylinders missed and missed again. The Bonnie Belle drew away flinging a stuttering challenge to her hapless foe. In her even, deep-throated voice she seemed to glory in her deed. The Smarty slowed, stopped entirely, then started again. But she was barely crawling. She was hopelessly worsted and her overheated pistons protested loudly against further effort. Her white hull faded in a shining speck in the distance.

The Bonnie Belle finished Mile Bend a good seven hundred yards in the lead. She swung the next corner and the next with the Smarty nowhere in sight. Bill grew loquacious now.

"This is certainly a rare old tub," he offered warmly. But Crusty was patting his hot motor and mumbling soothing things to it.

"It's really too bad," broke in Bill, irrelevantly, "but they'll certainly jug you for this."

For answer, he received a stunning blow in the temple.

"Go to hell, you damned cut-throat!" roared Crusty as his powerful right went home. "Did you think I did this to save your dirty hide?" The bandit fell a limp heap on the locker.

"And you get yours too!" bellowed the enraged skipper as he beat down the man at the wheel, who had not time to recover from his surprise.

Ten minutes later, the Smarty met the Bonnie Belle coming back with the two outlaws securely bound in the cockpit. Crusty stood at the wheel waving a white handkerchief as a flag of truce.

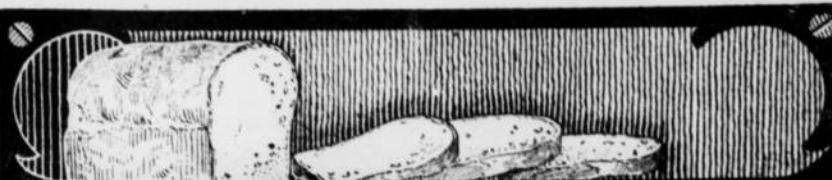
The chief of police rode back in the Bonnie Belle keeping guard over the now hand-cuffed prisoners. The Smarty followed with the balance of the posse.

"What beats me Crusty," remarked the chief, "is why you took such chances when it was a mere matter of bluffing that your motor stalled and letting us overhaul you."

"Overhaul me?" snorted Crusty. "Overhaul me and let Bennett have it on me for keeps that he did it in his flat-bottomed tub! No siree; the Bonnie Belle's 'rep,' was at stake and I took the chances."

U.S. Co-operative Congress

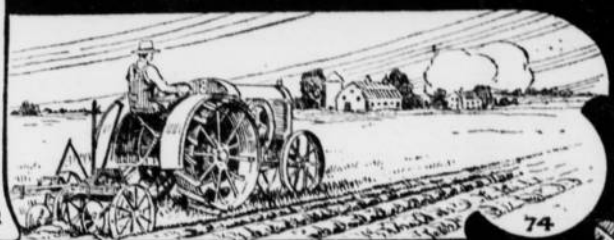
The Third Co-operative Congress, held in Chicago, October 26 to 28, under the auspices of the Co-operative League of America, brought together some 70 delegates from a total of 289 consumers' co-operative societies with a membership of 82,000, mainly concentrated in the Central West. The greatest interest of the congress was aroused by the sessions on co-operative banking and home-building. Co-operative banking was covered by Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative National Bank, and Walter F. McCaleb, manager of the bank. The report on co-operative home-building by Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, of Milwaukee, struck a new note of co-operative achievement, demonstrating that co-operative ownership, erection and ownership of healthful homes for the people is possible without private profit. The "Milwaukee plan" has already succeeded in building ninety beautiful homes at 40 per cent. less than the prices of private profit contractors.



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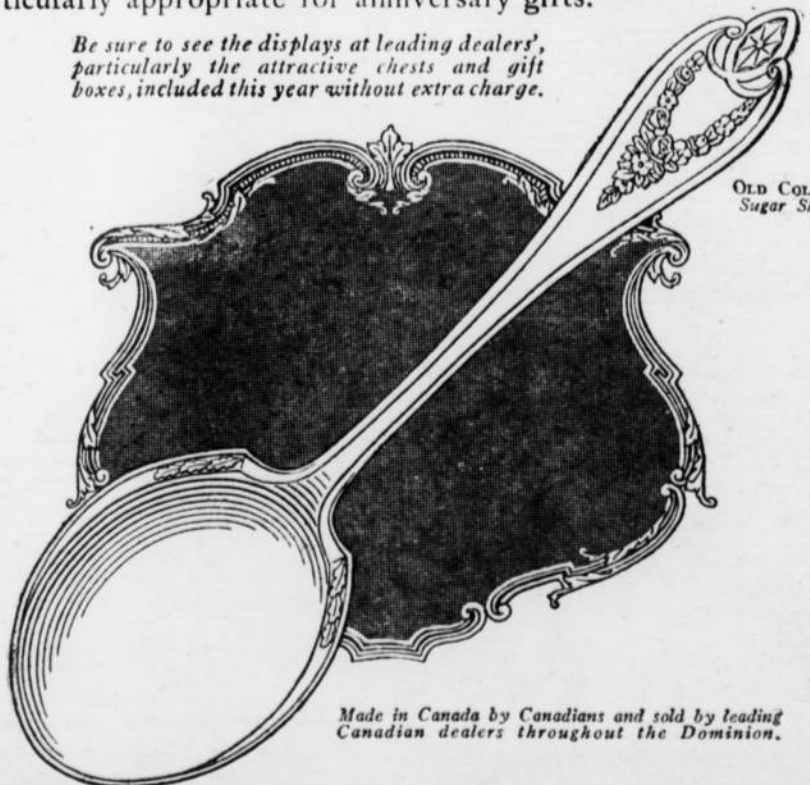
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New silverplate is like fresh flowers

IT adds a cheery note to the table. Everybody notices it, particularly if it is a fancy piece such as a cold meat fork, berry spoon or cake knife.

In selecting "1847 Rogers Bros." you follow wisely the choice of home-makers who want to be sure of quality. Time alone can fully test the goodness of silverplate—and no silverplate can parallel the service record of "1847 Rogers Bros.," which this year celebrates its seventy-fifth anniversary. This makes it particularly appropriate for anniversary gifts.

Be sure to see the displays at leading dealers, particularly the attractive chests and gift boxes, included this year without extra charge.



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MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONT.

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The simplest way to end a corn is Blue-jay. A touch stops the pain instantly. Then the corn loosens and comes out. Made in a colorless clear liquid (one drop does it) and in thin plasters. The action is the same.

Pain Stops Instantly

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. Horning Spent \$1.17

And in limiting his expenditure to this, as well as in the choice of where he spent it, he showed good judgment. Many a farmer spends a much larger amount and cannot claim to get returns on his investment like Mr. Horning did, and it is due to the fact that he does not consider carefully just where he will get the best and surest returns for the money spent. Norman Horning, of Macklin, Sask., sent in a little Classified Ad. of 13 words to The Guide, and it cost him \$1.17 to run it—but listen to what he says:

"I had splendid results from one ad. in your paper last spring."

Pooling Wool

A recent despatch from North Dakota states that the wool pool of that state has been sold at figures that represent 35c-38c a pound on the farm. The lower price represents the average grades, the higher price the finer sorts.

Individual farmers who did not consign through the pool received 28c to 33c respectively. Those who co-operated to make up the pool are naturally tickled with the result.

The Countrywoman

Continued from Page 22

he considered was right, and to use a good western expression—right there was where I got off at.

What was I to do? Friend husband was working hard and harrassed by creditors. If it were only myself, I would possibly give in for the sake of his peace of mind, but there are my four babies to consider. One of my most earnest desires in this world is to give them every possible chance to become healthy, useful citizens. Every spare minute I have I study the best books and magazines on child care and training. I try out the plans, given in these books, and what I find to be good I incorporate in my daily routine, and for this privilege of caring for my children in the best possible manner I am prepared to fight. There is my ultimatum.

I do not wish to wreck my home over the matter, so I intend using persuasion and reason. It may result in me keeping a proper set of housekeeping books to prove my arguments, which, outside of the fact that I have a multiplicity of duties now, would really be a wonderful thing. I am truly anxious not to add one more worry to the shoulders of a man whose face is already wrinkling too fast now, but I really must stand by my guns, that my judgment, not his, must rule in the matter of food.

In the course of a few years when we are not so pressed financially, I am going to agitate for an allowance to spend on other things than the bare necessities of life. This money will be spent in children's books, music lessons, pictures and other things which express my own personal taste. Better housing and more conveniences, more suitable furniture, better clothes, on entertaining friends, pleasure trips, etc. But there are times when I will feel that I must have a regular monthly account of my own, my reasons for spending which I do not have to present to anyone.—Mrs. L.M., Sask.

Molsons Bank Report

The annual report of the Molsons Bank shows net profits for the year of \$682,104, which with the balance brought forward from last year made an amount of \$869,459 available for distribution. Dividends amounted to \$480,000, government tax \$75,000, contribution to employees' pension fund \$38,141, and subscription to McGill University \$10,000, leaving an amount of \$266,318 to be carried forward to profit and loss account, which is \$79,000 in excess of the amount carried forward last year. F. W. Molson, the new president of the bank, in his address to the shareholders at the 67th annual meeting, spoke in a tone of confidence of the business outlook.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Exchange and Prices

The Editor.—The Guide for October 18 contains an editorial under the heading, "Why the Jubilation?" Wherein you depreciate the joyous shouts of the Canadian press over the return of the Canadian dollar to parity in New York, and suggest this evidence of ignorance directs attention to the need for education on the subject of foreign exchange. I quite agree. To become jubilant because the Canadian dollar stands at a temporary premium across the border shows poor judgment, as that premium is the result of borrowing. But with your further statements on foreign exchange and its effects on the exchange of commodities between Canada and Great Britain I do not agree.

You say: "One thing at least can be understood about the exchanges. At the present time the British pound can be purchased for \$4.40 (approximately), whereas normally it is worth \$4.86. That means that on goods exported from Canada and sold in terms of pounds, there is a loss of 46 cents on every pound of value. It also means that the reverse is the case on imports, when Canadian money is at a premium in relation to the money of any other country, exporters lose and importers gain; when our money is at a discount exporters gain and importers lose." You go on to state that for the twelve months ending August this year, Canadian exports to Great Britain were \$313,223,918, and imports thence were \$124,061,105. The exports included \$277,104,103 worth of agricultural and animal products on which we lost, through the state of the exchanges, \$25,000,000, representing the difference between the actual rate of exchange and the par rate. Such a statement is misleading, and contrary to the facts.

Does the writer of the article suppose that had the pound been at a parity with the dollar, the British importer would have paid the same number of pounds as he did for his Canadian imports? Apparently he does. But in such a supposition he is far astray. The British importer buys his wheat, etc., where he can get it to the best advantage, and in so doing he must pay the price agreed upon between himself and the exporter. That price must yield to the exporter at least as much as he would obtain if the wheat, etc., were sold in the producing country, no matter whether the currency of that country be at a discount from par as expressed in terms of sterling or at a premium. From this it is clear that the price, in pounds, paid for Canadian wheat exported to Britain was higher than would otherwise have been the case if the pound had been at parity with the dollar. If the contention were true that on every pound of value there had been a loss of 46 cents on all exports, seeing what a considerable excess of exports over imports has obtained in our overseas trade with Great Britain since 1915, such a huge loss would of itself have tended toward an equalization of the exchange rate.

The inflation of currency and credit has been carried on in different countries in widely varying degrees. In Britain more than in Canada. So that the pre-war relation between the two currencies has been altered. The present valuation of the pound at \$4.44 or thereabouts may be said to represent its purchasing power in Canadian markets. Bankers and exporters here will accept it at that valuation as being equal to Canadian money. At that valuation received in payment for exports from Canada, bankers are prepared to purchase all offerings of sterling. Thus we see that the Canadian exporter receives in satisfaction of his bill against the British money which will buy just as much as his own, because that money has been appraised and a value placed on it. In so far as the pound is accurately appraised here, its low value corresponds to a higher price level in Britain than our own, and the Britisher has to pay more pounds for his Canadian purchases than he would have to do were the price level lower and the pound higher in value.

As to the contention that when Canadian money is at a premium in relation to the money of another country exporters lose and importers gain, this is only partially true and can only obtain under very abnormal conditions such as affect the German mark and the currency of some other continental countries. The German mark possesses a much greater purchasing power in Germany than in the chief money centres of the world. It will purchase more goods at home than here in Canada or the United States, and this state of affairs gives the German exporter a splendid opportunity of selling goods abroad, the raw material of which has been mainly produced in Germany, at a very low price in comparison with general world prices for similar goods, and at the same time to realize a greater profit than if he sold the goods at home. This allows the Canadian importer of German goods to make a substantial profit, but does not in any way affect the Canadian exporter who requires just as much money in payment of his exports to Germany as if he had sent them to the United States where, until recently, the Canadian dollar was at a discount.

Such a position does not obtain in refer-

ence to the pound. There is no doubt some slight variation from day to day between its home value and its value here expressed in dollars, sometimes it is a little overvalued and sometimes under, but such variations do not affect the prices of imports or exports to any considerable extent, and most certainly is not responsible for any such loss as stated in your leader. So long as the British pound is credited in Canada with a value equal to its purchasing power in Britain—no matter what the figure may be—neither the Canadian exporter loses, nor the importer gains in an exchange of commodities between the two countries.—Herbert Milne.

[The above arguments assume a parity of international prices which does not exist. It was attempted during the war by the plan of pegging the exchanges but unsuccessfully. The problem is considerably more complicated than Mr. Milne apparently believes and his last paragraph is certainly not true except on the assumption that prices and exchange move together, and if they did the argument would equally apply to German exchange, but this Mr. Milne denies. There is a difference of degree but not of kind in the German and British situation.—Ed.]

M.P.'s and Passes

The Editor.—Will you kindly inform us, through The Guide, whether it is by act of parliament that passes are issued to members of Dominion and provincial parliaments, or is it voluntary on the part of railways companies, and oblige.—Jas. McKenzie, Portage la Prairie.

[Railway passes are issued to members of the Dominion parliament by the clerk of the house by authority of an act of parliament. Members of provincial legislatures receive passes by courtesy of the railways.—Ed.]

Immigration

The Editor.—Referring to your editorial under heading, "An Entirely New Policy," replying to my letter in forum of October 18, permit me to ask you if, as you say, conditions in Europe create an under consumption, does it not in force and effect, so far as the farmer is concerned, act in the same way in creating an unstable market as an over production? And can an increased production in the next few years change conditions where under-consumption now exists?

You say, "It is a mistake to assume that all wealth is created by primary production," but I must go back to my statement that the public debt "must be paid directly or indirectly from the natural resources of Canada." Now let us carry your illustration of wheat and its finished products to its conclusion, as it affects the "primary" producer, and see if he does not "pay the fiddler" in the whole deal. Now, the farmer, miner or lumber-jack, directly or indirectly, feeds all consumers of the West, and how does the western miller deal with the situation?

He buys the wheat at the door of his mill at Fort William prices, less freight and commission, then, after milling, the price is fixed by Millers' Association—we might call it the price at Fort William—he places it before the consumer at the price fixed plus freight, we might say from Fort William, plus duty, plus profit. In other words, for milling the consumer pays two freights to Fort William, commission, duty and profit.

Now, tell us who pays for putting Canadian millers' surplus on foreign competitive markets? What is true of wheat products, under our present tariff laws, is true of farm machinery or tools used by primary producer or any commodity consumed that is "made in Canada."

Of course increased immigration would increase home consumption and help the Canadian manufacturer to sell more of his products at a higher price, but would it help primary producers to a better price for his productions or create more wealth that would pay our national debt?

Is it right to secure "selected" immigrants from European countries with money when Canadian consumers have made it possible to purchase our finished products as cheap or cheaper there than they could secure them here in Canada, and their capital and energy are sorely needed in starving Europe?

Of course, their coming would be a great benefit to overstocked land speculators, loan companies, C.P.R. Co., and other big interests, and would furnish plenty of officers and land agents, who have long been idle, with soft positions, while the government—the common people—pays the bills.—E. B. Shipman, Trossachs, Sask.

The Editor.—I have read with much interest the recent letters in connection with the immigration question. There is no question that we need a larger population, and no one realizes that more than we do, but we realize even more fully that unless the occupants of the farms are prosperous, an increase in our numbers will be simply an aggravation of our troubles.

We are told that a new policy is being pursued, and that only suitable settlers

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	Per pound		Per pound
TURKEYS, old Toms	\$.17	TURKEYS, old Toms	\$.25
SPRING CHICKENS, over 5 lbs.	.15	SPRING CHICKENS, over 5 lbs.	.19
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FOWL, over 5 lbs.	.15	FOWL, over 5 lbs.	.19
FOWL, 4 to 5 lbs.	.13	FOWL, 4 to 5 lbs.	.16
FOWL, under 4 lbs.	.08	FOWL, under 4 lbs.	.11
OLD ROOSTERS	.08	OLD ROOSTERS	.10
DUCKS, over 6 lbs.	.14	DUCKS, over 6 lbs.	.20
DUCKS, 6 lbs. and under	.13	DUCKS, 6 lbs. and under	.16
GESE, any size	.13	GESE, any size	.17
GUINEAS, per dozen	3.05	GUINEAS, per dozen	3.35
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will be encouraged to come. Is it possible that anyone can think that any new settler is more desirable than those already here? Right now, with all the advantages of our much-vaunted bumper crop, speaking generally, we are not only not able to hold our own, but thousands are going back on the year's operations. What is the outlook for next season, with presumably less crop to expect? Are we to suppose that strangers can do better than the people who at present farm our land?

The Western Colonization Association aims to bring only agricultural settlers. What about building up those home markets for our produce that we hear so much about? To bring immigrants to this country under present circumstances is simply for the purpose of exploitation. Is it that we are becoming too independent, a menace in fact as we have been told, and is the country to be filled up with a huge population, the more illiterate the better, and presumably easier to manage?

The promoters of the W.C.C.A. seem to have taken it for granted that we would joyfully embrace their pretty plan, and it is indeed high time that we expressed ourselves. The U.F.M. condemned the whole scheme two years ago, at Brandon convention.

Let us all emphatically insist that until those burdens that oppress us are lifted, there shall be complete cessation of any effort to induce anyone to come to the West. Bringing people here at present is simply a crime to those so disgracefully imposed upon, and a greater crime to those present producers, who, through the gross mis-handling of the situation this fall, are facing an almost impossible situation.

We are told that our present condition is only temporary, and that shortly things will be going smoothly again, and we should have the people here ready to take advantage of the good times coming.

He would be fatuous indeed who supposes that if we wait awhile things will come right themselves. Has the W.C.C.A. one single, solitary, concrete proposal to offer us for the increasing of the price of our product, the only possible way in which we can avert complete bankruptcy? Is the addition of ten million more producers going to raise the price of our product automatically?

No. Let us get this problem solved first, and then with something to offer, we will be able to get all the desirable settlers we like, for there is nothing wrong with the country itself.—Douglas Hill, Gilbert Plains.

The Editor.—My reason for sending this letter is to thank you for your very sensible and timely article on the immigration question in your issue of November 1. If the ideas expressed by some of your correspondents are at all general it is no wonder times are bad. If we think along any line for any length of time actions and results are sure to follow. If we talk ruin, ruin we will have, but if we talk and think the reverse nothing can keep us down.

The latter part of your article points the way. Self-help along co-operative lines and men to turn our vacant lands into fruitful farms will make Western Canada a land of happiness, contentment and prosperity.—T. Housley.

[Note.—We have a number of letters on hand on the immigration question, for and against. To print them all would take several pages of The Guide. No new ground is broken in these letters and as all sides of the question have been fairly well presented, we cannot undertake to print more letters on the subject unless some phase of the question not yet treated, is given.—Editor.]

Millionaires and Taxes

The Editor.—Some time ago I read an editorial in The Guide dealing with a certain millionaire who was only paying one half of one per cent. taxes on his property because most of it was invested in tax-free government bonds. It was intimated that this was due to faulty legislation, and an appeal was made for a reformed system of taxation to be levied according to ability to pay, which, theoretically, is sound and logical but unfortunately, under the prevailing system of private ownership of the instruments of production and distribution, cannot be applied in practice.—If attempt is made to tax capital high it will only result in increased interest, profits or rent. If transportation corporations are taxed high they will transfer the charge to operation expenses. If manufacturing establishments are taxed high then they transfer the charge to the cost of the commodity they offer for sale. If the coal operators are taxed high then they transfer the charge to the price of coal. If the merchants are taxed high they will add it to the price of the goods they handle. If landlords are taxed high they add it to the price of rent, etc., consequently the question naturally rises, who pays the taxes? I contend that the producing classes pay it all. Useful labor being the source of all wealth when applied to the raw materials from the earth, mines and forest, transformed into commodities of human use or consumption, in our numerous industries upon which the whole structure of civilization rests. It is from the results from our labor-power expended that the exploiters have become so rich.

No just and equitable system of taxation can be devised until useful work becomes the true basis of citizenship. "He who does not (do useful) work neither shall he eat," must sooner or later be adopted into daily practice (because the common people can not much longer carry the heavy load of human drones that's on our back),

Continued on Page 27

Quaker Flour —the Body Builder



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W206

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G.G. Guide, Nov. 22, '22

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4th PRIZE \$50.00
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8th PRIZE \$2.50
9th PRIZE \$1.00
10th PRIZE \$0.50

NO ENTRANCE FEE

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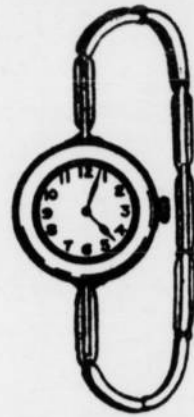
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Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to The Guide (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's, and you will receive by return mail a big Doo Dad Book, with pages and pages of stories and pictures of these fun-loving little adventurers. With the book we send you a list of all the prizes, showing their great value, and a Contest Sheet to be colored and returned. Without any further cost to you this contest sheet is entered in this contest where you have a chance to win one of the big prizes—one chance for every entry. You can have as many entries as you wish—one for each subscription you send in—but each contestant can win only one of the big prizes. The Contest closes December 15, 1922. The prizes will be awarded within two weeks after the closing. This is the best time of the year to get subscriptions, as most people subscribe or renew in the fall, so do not delay but get busy now. You may be one of the lucky ones.



THE DOO DADS—FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

Once upon a time there lived in Dooville a poor widow. She lived all alone in the outskirts of the village in a cozy little cottage. When the leaves fell off the trees in her backyard she raked them into a neat little pile and set them on fire. The leaves were dry and the fire burned merrily. The wind began to blow and the burning leaves were scattered. Some of the leaves lodged in the back porch of the widow's house—the house caught on fire. The house was burned down and the poor widow was left without a home. That very day Doc Sawbones sent to a far distant city for the most modern of fire-fighting equipment, and now few cities have a more up-to-date fire department than Dooville. On this night Old Grouch had put out the cat, placed a padlock on the back door and gone to bed. Most of the little Doo Dads were sound asleep. Old Grouch was awakened by the smell of smoke. He remembered the story of the poor widow and was sure his house would burn down. First he put in a call for the fire wagons and then began throwing his furniture out of the upstairs window. Flat irons and kettles, pots and pans, chairs and bedding, and just as he had tossed out his tall, grandfather clock,

Flannelfeet, the cop, passed underneath. Poor Old Flannelfeet! Now, this is the funny part. Roly and Poly had stuffed a pillow in Grouch's chimney, and the chimney was smoking and the sparks were flying, but the house was not on fire at all. Old Grouch kept begging for help. The little Doo Dads know there is no danger, and are having a merry time at Mr. Grouch's expense. Around the corner comes the engine wagon, with Nicholas Nutt at the wheel, and with one of his brothers beating the gong. The noise has awakened nearly every one in Dooville. Roly and Poly are standing on top of the town pump, and are having the time of their lives. I really feel sorry for Doc Sawbones. He does not know about the pillow, and here he is with a bucket in his hand trying to get some one to help him put out the fire. Doc Sawbones' Insurance Company had insured Mr. Grouch's house—and if the house is destroyed Doc Sawbones will have to make good the loss. In his excitement he is pumping away at a great rate—and Old Sleepy Sam, who had gone to bed in the water trough, is being treated to a nice cold shower bath.

PUZZLE

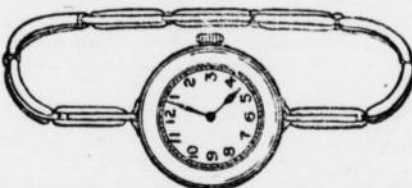
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Solve this puzzle and win a CASH PRIZE. There are 6 faces to be found above, concealed about the Banks customers. Can you find them? If so mark each one with an X, cut out the picture, and write on a separate piece of paper these words, "I have found all the faces and marked them" and mail same to us with your name and address. In case of ties, handwriting and neatness will be considered factors. If correct we will advise you by return mail of a simple condition to fulfill. Don't send any money. You can be a prize winner without spending one cent of your money. Send your reply direct to
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In 5-lb. Tins

Continued from Page 25

then our industry can be taxed justly because every able bodied citizen will be compelled to do his part.

It is towards this end that our statesmen who believe in "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," must devote their time and talent if we ever hope to enjoy better conditions on this planet, and we, as common citizens, must also develop capacity to perform our part, because, after all, the success or failure whichever it will be depends on ourselves. He who wants to be free must himself strike the blow!—Carl H. Axelsson, Bingville, Alta.

Russia Versus Canada

The Editor.—In your issue of October 25, a letter appears in the open forum from one Wm. Kastler, comparing capitalistic Canada with Soviet Russia, pinning the blue ticket on to the latter.

I do not know whether your correspondent has had an opportunity of visiting Russia since the revolution any more than the rest of us, and it is quite likely that all he knows about the matter has been gathered from the usual sources. All we read and hear cannot be accepted as gospel but we know sufficient about Russia to be glad, at least I do, that we are living in capitalistic Canada, instead of the country of which Mr. Kastler is so proud.

For your correspondent to say that the "Russian people set up a government which did not suit them" (the capitalistic government) is altogether wrong, for we all know that revolution in Russia was hailed with joy and delight by every country on the globe, and congratulations poured in upon the Russians when the fact became known. Every country of Europe and America extended the glad hand and predicted wonderful things for the Slav. But something happened.

Not content with a revolution, a gang of cut-throats upset the new order of things before it had a chance to bring order out of chaos and a reign of terror began. The result was the brutal murder of the Czar and his innocent family, and hundreds of thousands of the best and noblest of Russia, the educated classes, were humiliated, robbed, and hounded to death. All private property of British, American, and other foreigners was confiscated and no reparation made.

It is true that the western people sent armies against Lenin, Trotsky and their gang, and it would have been better for Russia and the world had they succeeded in overthrowing them and been able to help the real Russia to find itself. It cannot surely be suggested that the present regime in Russia is popular when the peasantry refuse to grow grain in order to avoid confiscation.

Your correspondent perhaps does not know that the Donkobrours in this country are communists and desired to return to Russia to enjoy the newly won liberties over there, and sent delegates to "spy out the land." The report is edifying and the Doukes have decided to remain in Canada.

Lastly, to make the statement that some Canadian farmers are on the brink of starvation is absurd. True, the farmers here have been, and are, short of money, and have to go without many things they would like to make life more enjoyable, but they are getting plenty to eat and enough to wear. There is no comparison between the lot of the two peoples and the statement is an "argumentum ad ignorantiam."

We have grievances but the remedy lies to our hand, and it will not be necessary for us to go to Winnipeg and cut the throats of the grain dealers there.—Fred Twilley, Swan River, Man.

Old-age Pensions for Canada

The Editor.—We have a workable scheme to present to the government at Ottawa, without increasing the present heavy taxation, and a commission is needed in each city of the Dominion of Canada, of three persons of integrity, to give this our plan adequate support, and ensure its acceptance.

Would those of influence who are interested, please communicate with Lady McBride, president of Friendly Help Society, Victoria, B.C.; with the Women's Council (president, Mrs. Schofield), Victoria, B.C., or with the undersigned, Chas. Provis, 1,045 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

Some Questions

The Editor.—Will you please be kind enough to give me the following information:

1. What is the correct number of the Canadian nation?
2. What is the debts of the Canadian nation, that the Dominion government is responsible for?

What are the debts of the various provinces of the Dominion?

4. What will these debts amount to for man, woman and child, of the Canadian nation?—Tomas Bjornson, Geysir, Man.

1. By provinces: Quebec, 2,361,199; Prince Edward Island, 88,615; New Brunswick, 387,876; Nova Scotia, 523,837; Ontario, 2,933,662; Manitoba, 610,118; Saskatchewan, 757,510; Alberta, 588,454; British Columbia, 521,582. All Canada, 8,788,483.

2. At March 31, 1922: Net debt \$2,384,996,391.

3. Quebec, \$52,285,387; Prince Edward Island, \$1,176,269; New Brunswick, \$22,063,604; Nova Scotia, \$17,041,871; Ontario, \$204,959,690; Manitoba, \$51,179,870; Saskatchewan, \$50,124,995; Alberta, \$41,980,900; British Columbia, \$34,316,861. These figures are mostly for 1920, and represent the gross not the net debt.

4. Net Dominion debt per capita, \$271.37.—Editor.

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21



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Various

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SELLING—REGISTERED DUROCS, BOARS and gilts, May litters, \$20, with papers. Plymouth Rock roosters, \$2.00. Registered Percheron stallion, seven years, weight 1800. W. R. Hibbard, Luseland, Sask. 47-4

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ROSE COMB AND SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn roosters, \$1.50; and Scotch collie puppies, registered, excellent breeding, price reasonable. E. Johnson, Dry River, Man. 47-4

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Grand Champion Sow (one exception)
First Prize Herd (no exception)

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SELLING—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, April and May farrowed, \$25; July and August, \$17; papers included. I raised the only three star boars at the last Saskatchewan swine sale and have others just as good. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 47-5

20 REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS AND sows, March and April farrow, youngest litter April 12, price \$35 each. Also boar, 20 months old, weight about 600 pounds, price \$50. N. O. McDowell, Heward, Sask. 46-4

REGISTERED, IMPROVED BACON BERK- shires from exhibition stock of good length and bone, March females, \$30; six months males and females, \$25. Chas. Cooper & Son, Adminal, Sask. 47-5

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—LONG, smooth, heavy-boned males, ready for service; 200-pound gilts; also weanlings. Write for price. A. L. Pearce, Lamont, Alta. 43-5

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REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, GOOD ones, ready for full service, tops, \$35. Leslie Marr, Millet, Alta. 44-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, April litters, \$25 each. P. McDonald, Virden, Man. 45-5

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FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

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REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, Boars, 11 months, \$30; sows, boars, five months, \$20. A. L. Gordon, Delta, Alta. 45-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, ALL AGES, university stock. Write for prices. James Young, Newdale, Man. 45-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS, age from seven to 16 months. Ed. Senkbell, Kemnay, Man. 45-3

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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POULTRY

See also General Miscellaneous

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

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SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. John Moar, Box 59, Munson, Alta. 47-4

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SEEDS

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FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, 320 ACRES, SIX miles south of Welwyn, Province of Saskatchewan, 190 acres under cultivation, 50 acres summer- fallow, 27 fall plowing, good water and buildings; full equipment, horses, implements, seed and feed; \$8,000; \$5,000 cash, balance arranged to wind up estate. These liberal terms are offered for a good grain and stock farm. D. Bishop, Box 93, Welwyn, Sask. 47-3

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA—For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 34-11

EXCELLENT WHEAT FARM, DARK LOAM, two half-sections, sold as one farm or separate, good water, nine-roomed house, full basement, with furnace; other necessary outbuildings, well shaded; 300 acres broken, \$32 acre, quarter cash. J. A. Letich, Dafoe, Sask. 47-3

McCREARY QUARTER-SECTION, 12 MILES from McCreary, improved with log houses and three log barns. Black loam, clay subsoil. Send for our list of farms for sale. Many are offered far below actual value. Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg. 47-3

SELLING—QUARTER-SECTION GOOD LAND, 130 acres broken, 20 acres summerfallow; good buildings, good fence. Also implements and horses. A bargain. Apply owner, John Kolstad, Plunkett, Sask. 47-3

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN SWAN RIVER VAL- ley, 20 broken, \$15 acre, balance easily cleared; good buildings, two wells; two miles from school seven town. Small tame fruit. Apply Chas. Cooper, Bowman, Man. 47-3

FOR SALE—FIRST-RATE QUARTER-SECTION, all under cultivation. Carrott River take about one acre at corner. \$2,000 new buildings. \$30 acre, half cash. Chas. Boucher, Crystal Springs, Sask. 47-2

WANTED—TO RENT SECTION OR LESS close to town, well improved. Have own equip- ment and threshing outfit. Box 133, Bladworth, Sask. 47-3

SELLING—GOOD QUARTER, 5 1/2 MILES LO- verna. Will accept United Grain Growers' shares. Particulars from Jackson, 207 4th Avenue N.E., Calgary, Alta. 47-3

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give descrip- tion and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Mo. 40-4

533 ACRES OF SEA FRONTAGE, GORDON Head, near Victoria; city water, beautiful site for home, fine beach, \$4,500; very cheap. E. H. Mitchell, R.M.D. 4, Victoria, B.C. 46-3

WANTED—TO TRADE 160 ACRES FOR threshing outfit, 15-30 or 16-30. A. Kustner, Mayerthorpe, Alta. 46-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 47-3

FOR SALE—63 ACRES, TEN CLEARED; GOOD house, barn; main line C.P.R. Particulars, apply P. Gosden, Enderby, B.C. 45-3

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 46-5

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED FARMER WITH equipment, half section to rent. W. Peacock, Mendham, Sask. 47-3

CITY PROPERTY

NOTICE TO FARMERS—EIGHT FURNISHED houses together, 43 rooms, on good corner, British Columbia city, \$200 net monthly revenue. Price, including all furniture, only \$8,500; clear title. Owner, Arthur Jones, Revelstoke, B.C. 45-3

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WE BUY AND SELL ALL BONDS AND STOCKS. List sent on application. T. R. Billett & Co., 301 McArthur Building, Winnipeg. 43-7

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

SELLING—10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR, com- plete with three-furrow John Deere tractor plow, both bottoms, extra shafts and pins; engine and plow little used, first-class condition. Wanted—24-inch steel scrub plow, John Deere or Cockshutt, must be good condition; also extension rims for Rumely Oil-Pull 15-30 tractor. Dr. T. R. Brown- ridge, Glenavon, Sask. 47-3

WANTED—POLE-SAW, COMPLETE, 28 OR 30-inch blade, also 30-inch rip-saw blade, and 10 or 12-inch plate crusher. Box O, Spy Hill, Sask. 47-3

SELLING—ONE NILON TRACTOR, IN GOOD condition, 16-28 horse power, \$300 cash. Percy Smith, Keddleston, Sask. 47-3

TRADING 30-60 AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRAC- tor for steam plowing engine, both good condition. Edlund Bros., Camrose, Alta. 47-3

10 OR 12-INCH CHOPPER, MUST BE GOOD condition, Vessot preferred. J. G. Gibson, Melfort, Sask. 47-2

WANTED—10 OR 12-INCH VESSOT CRUSHER or M-Ree 12-inch, in good order, for cash. Donald McPhee, Dauphin, Man. 47-3

WANTED—STEAM PLOWING ENGINE. KARL Maag, Bladworth, Sask. 47-3

SELLING—SIX-TON FAIRBANKS SCALE. E. L. Kelly, Broderick, Sask. 47-2

FOR SALE—SAWMILL, ALMOST NEW, AT A snap. Walter King, Clive, Alta. 47-3

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Records, 10-inch, double-sided, 75c each.

WRAY'S MUSIC STORE
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GERHARD HEINTZMAN PLAYER-PIANO FOR sale, not played much. Reasonable price. George Leonard, Tessler, Sask. 46-2

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SWITCHES MADE FROM YOUR OWN COM- bings. Prices reasonable. Full line of hair goods carried. Call or write. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg

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PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS—SAVE TIME, worry and money, order special complete outfit, 41 necessary pieces, best materials, \$13.95. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Mrs. M. D. McKensie, 235 Donald St., Winnipeg. 41-10

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special prices for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.25; Spread Leaf, \$2.50; Hanbourg, \$3.25; Queens, \$3.50. Box 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 45-11

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HIDES AND FURS—FARMERS, I WANT YOUR beef hides, raw furs, and wool. Am paying highest cash market prices. Shipping tags mailed on request. Ten years of reliable service. B. Kuestler, Buyer and Exporter Raw Furs, Hides, Wool, Seneca Root, North Battleford, Sask. Estab. 1912. P.O. Box 711. Phone 633. 45-18

[Continued on next page]

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Cross Questions

I always am willing to answer the bids and stand for the grilling of questioning kids. I'm tickled to listen to "troublesome" youth and see their eyes glisten while seeking the truth. "Why is it," asks Mary, my quaint little niece, "that kittens are hairy, but not little geese? Why is it a pony has only one toe, while Aunt Sophonie has five in a row? Why is it a guinea has dots on her clothes, while my Cousin Minnie has spots on her nose? Why is it a gander enjoys bathing day while our Alexander skidaddles away?" "Say, why in the dickens," asked Billy today, "are little new chickens so able to play, while my brother Greeley lies flat on his back, all wrinkles and squeally and can't play a whack? Why is it a gobbler has whiskers like those that Simon, the cobbler, wears under his nose?" These questions and others, a thousand and three, these kids and their brothers keep firing at me: "How is it?" "What of it?" "Why is it," they plead. "That cloud—what's above it? Do clouds come from seed?" "The rainbow! Oh, look it! Who furnished the paint? Now somebody took it to give to a saint?" My wife and my neighbors they frequently say I'm wasting good labors on kids every day. "Those kids and their queries, forget them!" they cry. "Such unborn series of 'How?' 'When?' and 'Why?'" But I tell them, "Never! The kids have a right by constant endeavor to learn all in sight, and we who have travelled so far down the road, should leave the way gravelled for them and their load; by answering my way, good neighbor and wife, I'm smoothing their highway—the highway of life!"

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

McLEAN'S HONEY, GUARANTEED No. 1 pure white clover, direct from producer, \$8.40 cash crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Also good quality buckwheat honey, \$6.50 crate of six ten-pound pails. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch, N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 43-4

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, \$8.50 crate; also amber honey, mostly clover, \$6.50 crate. All put up in ten-pound pails and crated 60 pounds to crate. Prices f.o.b. Brucefield. Special prices on large orders. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 46-6

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—NATURE'S PUR-est sweet. All gathered by our own bees. Crate 12 five or six ten-pound pails, \$10. Discount on ten and 20-crate orders. Light amber, \$8.00; buckwheat, \$7.00; crate six ten-pound pails. Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 46-6

OUR HONEY IS RICH AND THICK, BEST that bees can make. 60-pound crate, five or ten-pound pails, clover, \$8.25; goldenrod, \$6.50. Discount on large orders. Money with order or c.o.d. Stanley Rumford, Thedford, Ont. 45-5

ONTARIO MAPLE SYRUP, GUARANTEED absolutely pure, \$11 cash per crate of six gallons, about 80 lbs., f.o.b. Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch, N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 47-4

HONEY FOR SALE—CLOVER, \$9.00; AMBER, \$7.00; Buckwheat, \$6.00 for 60 pounds. Large orders at reduction. F. W. Krouse, Guelph Ont. 47-4

LIGHT AMBER HONEY, GOOD QUALITY, 80% clover, 60-pound crate \$6.00. I. Langstroth, Forest, Ont. 42-10

HONEY—BUCKWHEAT AND GOLDENROD, in 60-pound tins, or six 10-pound pails, \$6.50 per crate. Philip Pressey, Dunboyne, Ont. 47-4

BUCKWHEAT HONEY—\$10 FOR 12 10-POUND pails. J. A. Rudolph, RR 4, Mitchell, Ont. 47-4

CLOVER HONEY—60 LBS., \$10; 130 LBS., \$20. R. E. Adamson, Mt.-Elgin, Ontario. 47-5

PRODUCE

CREAM WANTED—THE MANITOBA AGRI-cultural College is desirous of getting into communication with a number of Manitoba farmers within reasonable shipping distance of Winnipeg, who sell cream. For particulars address Dept. of Dairy Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. 47-5

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are those birds that are heavy and well conditioned. The rule applies to every and all varieties. We require heavy and well-conditioned birds and guarantee:

Old Hens, 5 lbs. and over..... 18c-20c
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SMOKED RED SALMON—CLUB WITH NEIGH-bors and purchase. We offer choice Fresh Smoked Red Salmon, while it lasts, at 20 cents per pound, delivered at your nearest railroad station, in minimum lots of five boxes. Each box, weighing approximately 30 pounds net, contains five or six fish with heads, tails and back bones removed. Will ship c.o.d. where there is agent, or against cash with order. We absorb all collection charges. Will express all charges prepaid. Sample box of 30 pounds at 25 cents per pound. Reference, Union Bank of Canada. Pacific & Eastern Brokerage Ltd., 521 Pender St. West, Vancouver 45-9

SELLING—GENUINE BURKE & JAMES G lantern, complete with Presto-lite tank, charged, curtain 10x12 ft., slide holders, etc. Cost \$250, accept \$60. Lecture sets of slides can be obtained free. Just the thing for grain growers' meetings. Bert Gray, Viewfield, Sask. 45-9

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 38-11

Hay and Feed

SELLING—GOOD HAY, \$10 PER TON. A. E. Johnson, Glenboro, Man. 46-2

SELLING—GOOD SLOUGH HAY, \$12 TON. f.o.b., Denzil. Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 47-3

POTATOES

POTATOES—GOOD, DRY, SORTED, A1 STOCK. For sale in car load lots. Write to the grower direct for prices. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 47-5

Co-ops and World Peace

Co-operators throughout the world are to be represented at the World Peace Congress, which has been called by the International Federation of Trade Unions to meet at the Hague from December 10 to 15, by the president of the International Co-operative Alliance. The co-operative societies of each country have also been asked to send representatives to the congress, which will discuss what the workers of the world can do to promote peace.

The place of the co-operative movement as an agent of peace is side by side with the trade unionist and organized farmers of the world. It is a healthy sign to see the leaders of all producers' movements conferring together to banish war.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., November 17, 1922
WHEAT—Values have advanced from day to day with practically no setback other than the usual fractional fluctuation. Markets have demonstrated that there has been more grain sold for export this fall than was anticipated. The November or cash month has advanced on buying by those who had sold the grain some time ago to a large extent, and with the producer adopting a holding attitude there appears little likelihood of any serious decline until this short interest is cleaned up. When this will be is a matter for conjecture. There appears to be little new business being done at present levels, not so much on account of the price as on account of the fact that it would be very hard to get the wheat East this year. British and American markets have advanced correspondingly. After such a steady advance some recession would not be unexpected. It is estimated that considerably more than half of the exportable surplus will have left the head of the lakes before the close of navigation, which will leave considerably over a hundred millions to be marketed during the winter and spring of 1923.

OATS—Market has been very firm during the week, and prices have registered a further gain of around 2 cents per bushel. There is an excellent demand for all grades of cash oats with premiums being paid on all grades with the exception of No. 1 feed oats. No doubt all offerings will be readily absorbed during the remainder of the shipping season, and while some setback in price might take place do not look for any big decline.

BARLEY—Dull market with prices slightly higher in sympathy with strength in other grains. Trade however of small proportions.

RYE—Good buying of nearby futures by export houses and prices up nearly 6 cents a bushel for the week. Receipts have fallen off and offerings therefore very light.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Nov. 13 to 18 inclusive									
	13	14	15	16	17	18	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
Nov. 109	110	111	112	113	114	115	106	119	
Dec. 102	103	104	105	106	107	108	100	111	
May 105	106	107	108	109	110	111	104	107	
Oats—									
Nov. 42	43	44	45	46	47	48	42	45	
Dec. 40	41	42	43	44	45	46	40	43	
May 43	44	45	46	47	48	49	43	46	
Barley									
Nov. 53	54	55	56	57	58	59	52	57	
Dec. 52	53	54	55	56	57	58	51	56	
May 56	57	58	59	60	61	62	56	61	
Flax—									
Nov. 204	208	209	210	210	210	210	202	173	
Dec. 190	195	196	197	197	197	197	190	171	
May 188	193	194	195	195	195	195	188	174	
Rye—									
Nov. 82	84	86	87	88	91	93	83	89	
Dec. 77	79	81	83	85	87	89	78	84	
May 80	81	84	86	88	90	92	80	87	

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.19 to \$1.28; No. 1 northern, \$1.17 to \$1.26; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.16 to \$1.24; No. 2 northern, \$1.14 to \$1.22; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.12 to \$1.19; No. 3 northern, \$1.10 to \$1.18. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.23 to \$1.28; No. 1 hard, \$1.19 to \$1.23; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, \$1.19 to \$1.21; No. 1 hard, \$1.15 to \$1.17; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.11 to \$1.13; No. 1 durum, 99c to \$1.06; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.09 to \$1.11; No. 2 durum, 97c to \$1.04; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.07 to \$1.09; No. 3 durum, 95c to \$1.00.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Birkenhead sales of Irish cattle from 15c to 16c in sink. No Canadians offered. Glasgow sold 127 Canadians. Ontario cattle ranged from 10c to 11c alive. Western cattle 8c to 9c. Trade fair. Best Scotch 14c to 15c. Twelve hundred Irish sold from 9c to 11c according to quality.

London, Irish dressed sides, 13c to 15c. Moderate supply, trade generally slow. No Canadian sides on offer.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Prices of Canadian bacon equal to those of last week. Canadian leanest and lean 115s to 126s; prime 115s to 120s, market firm. American 97s to 105s, good demand under small supplies. Irish 144s to 148s, Danish 136s to 138s. Danish killings 31,293 head.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Limited, report as follows for week ending November 17:

Receipts this week: Cattle 15,758; hogs 4,230; sheep 2,384. Last week: Cattle 13,782; hogs 3,504; sheep 3,467.

Following one of the heaviest receipts for any week that we have had this season all cattle prices continue to show a further weakness. Reports from the other principal markets also indicate heavy receipts and a slow and draggy trade. Top export steers on this market are now bringing 4 1/2c to 5c; top butchers 4 1/2c to 5c; medium

WHEAT PRICES

Nov. 13 to Nov. 18 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Nov. 13	109	107	103	97	93	86
14	110	108	104	98	94	87
15	111	110	106	101	96	89
16	112	110	107	100	95	89
17	114	112	109	102	97	90
18	115	113	110	103	99	92
Week Ago	107	105	102	96	91	85
Year Ago	111	108	102	98	91	83

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, November 13 to November 18, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	BARLEY	FLAX	RYE
	Feed			Ex Fd				Ref.		
Nov. 13	76	46	40	40	37	35	53	48	42	204
14	77	45	40	40	37	35	52	48	41	208
15	79	46	40	40	38	35	53	48	42	209
16	79	46	40	40	38	35	53	49	44	210
17	80	50	43	43	40	38	55	51	46	210
18	82	51	45	45	41	40	56	52	49	210
Week Ago	75	46	40	40	37	35	52	48	41	202
Year Ago	75	45	43	43	41	39	57	54	47	173
										169
										143
										80

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Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchants

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Prompt Settlements

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HORSE BLANKETS Each \$3.25

The British Government certainly knew how to purchase horse blankets, for these are magnificent quality. Weight 10½ lbs. each. Beautiful wool lining, and thoroughly waterproof. Made with two surcingles, with brass eyelets. Large quantities sold to Alberta Provincial Police. Absolutely the best value anywhere. You cannot beat these for a utility Christmas Gift.

Genuine Pure Wool Scotch Steamer Rugs

Beautifully warm and guaranteed all-wool, with raised surface effect. In choice colored designs, reversible. Eminently suitable for Christmas presents. Each \$10.00

Here's a Real Gift ARMY Each \$1.95 BLANKETS

A special cable just received from Liverpool states there has been such a tremendous rush from every British colony for these genuine British Government Army Blankets that they cannot guarantee further shipments after the New Year. Splendid and useful gift for every farm home in the West.

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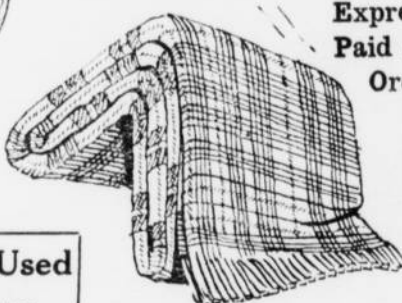
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One of the most wonderful Christmas gifts ever made available in Western Canada. For your husband, or your growing boy, or an intimate friend—wouldn't they simply lose themselves in an ecstasy of joy? Guaranteed genuine British Government Cavalry Saddle of magnificent leather, complete with Cinch and Stirrups, 4½-lb. All-wool Saddle Blanket, Riding Bridle with lines and bit, and Military Tethering Rope.

Robt. Smith, of Indian Head, writes: "I received the saddle outfit all right, and was highly pleased with it." Thousands of other satisfied customers.



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Genuine British manufacture. Pure wool, brush finish, finely woven. A more ideal Christmas gift could not be conceived.

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White, All-wool Scotch Blankets, specially made for the British Government. Size 70 ins. x 90 ins., weight 8 lbs. Made of military long staple wool. We cannot get these fast enough, so order early if you would not be disappointed. **\$8.00**
Per pair

Officers' Special Grey Blankets of the finest quality military long staple wool, beautifully warm and of the softest texture. Size 72 ins. x 90 ins. Weight **\$9.00**
9 lbs. Per pair

Genuine South African FIELD per \$5.50 BOOTS pair

Made for the British Government, and so strongly made and reinforced that it is impossible to wear them out. Damp-proof filling between upper and first sole; stout first all-leather sole; patent waterproof layer between the two soles; stout solid leather outer sole, fully damp-proof and waterproof; double waterproof tongue. Leather lined throughout. The most wonderful all-leather boots ever offered to the people of Canada.

ARMY SHIRTS

Natural Army Grey Flannel. Each **\$2.50**
British Officers' Khaki Flannel Shirts, with detachable collars. Each **\$3.75**

Give Your
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Genuine British Army Pull-Over Each All-Wool \$2.95 SWEATERS

When we ordered these we had in mind the Christmas gift trade for the farm homes of the West, and they are certainly beauties. Ideal for cold weather on the farm, and so beautifully made that they will withstand a lot of hard wear. Here's your opportunity to remember your friends.

Chrome Tanned LEATHER \$5.50 VESTS Each

Every farmer in the West would be delighted with one of these on Christmas morning. Made of beautiful leather, with all-wool lining, and fitted with khaki drill sleeves with storm-proof cuffs. Guaranteed to wear for years. Leather Vests, without sleeves **\$4.50**

Genuine All-Wool ARMY Per 45c SOCKS Pair

Made of beautiful wool and finely finished. Guaranteed less than wholesale cost. Made by the British Government. One of the most useful Christmas gifts a farmer's wife could give to her husband or older boys.

We are only in the retail business. A number of large wholesale firms have appealed to us in vain to supply them.



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SOLE DISTRIBUTOR IN CANADA FOR
BRITISH GOVERNMENT SURPLUS
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FREE A 10-Shave Tube of Palmolive Shaving Cream

Just Fill Out the Coupon



Multiplies itself



Soothes the skin



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A Soothing Shave

Plus four things more

We wanted to give men the benefits of palm and olive oils in shaving.

We knew these softening, soothing oils were the best for the face—for 3,000 years that had been known. But the problem was to apply their balmy blend to a shaving cream.

It was not easy—though we certainly knew soap making well. Our creation of the finest toilet soap known had proved that.

We made up and tested scientifically 130 different kinds of shaving cream. All other known creams also were tested to learn their virtues and their faults. And step by step, and month by month, we improved formulas until perfection was reached in each quality desired.

Formula No. 130 was right

In this formula we found that at last the ideal shaving cream was attained. It proved superior on these tests:

It multiplies itself in lather 250 times. Just one-half gram—a bit of cream—proves plenty for a luxurious shave.

The oil coating on the beard is removed almost instantly. Within one minute the beard absorbs 15 per cent. of water—enough to soften the stubbornest beard. Such quick efficiency is astonishing.

The lather maintains its rich creamy fullness for ten minutes on the face. Plenty of time to shave.

The palm and olive oils are the supreme lubricant, soft and soothing to the skin. So the need for lotions is ended.

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Millions have already adopted Palmolive Shaving Cream because of these superiorities.

The coupon will give you a trial tube without cost. You will be delighted with what it will accomplish for you.

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Shaving Cream

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Mail this coupon, with your name and address filled in, to The Palmolive Company of Canada Ltd., Toronto, Canada, Dept. B-378, and the tube will be sent by mail.

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